

2010 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

LOCAL CORRECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA



- ♦ Standards
- ♦ Training
- ♦ Inspections
- ♦ Programs
- ♦ Regulations

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

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LOCAL CORRECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA

RESPONDING TO CRITICAL CHALLENGES AND COMPLEX ISSUES

Biennial Report to the Legislature

2008/2009 – 2009/2010

Corrections Standards Authority

600 Bercut Drive ♦ Sacramento, CA ♦ 95811

www.cdcr.ca.gov/Divisions_Boards/CSA/index.html

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Every two years the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) is required by law (Section 6031.2 of the Penal Code) to submit a report to the Legislature that provides an overview of the State of California's local detention system, which is currently comprised of 467 jail facilities and 119 juvenile halls, camps, and ranches. The information presented in this 2010 biennial report, which covers the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 fiscal years (FY), should heighten awareness and understanding of the critical challenges facing county sheriffs/directors of corrections, chief probation officers, and other local corrections professionals as they endeavor to improve public safety in their communities.

Chapter 1 – Corrections Standards Authority: The CSA and its staff work closely with county sheriffs, directors of corrections, chief probation officers, police chiefs, and other local officials to: achieve continued improvement in the conditions of local detention facilities; administer grant funds for programs designed to identify effective strategies for curbing juvenile and adult crime in California; and provide a process for the selection and training of staff and delivery of effective local corrections programs. In addition to providing a brief overview of the purpose and composition of the CSA, this chapter summarizes the major responsibilities of the Facilities Standards and Operations Division, Corrections Planning and Programs Division, Standards and Training for Corrections Division and the County Facilities Construction Division.

Chapter 2 – The State of Local Corrections: During the past 30 years, State and Federal construction grant funds along with local funds have been used to increase the capacity of California's jail system; however, a shortage of beds continues to impact the system. Fifteen counties that represent 57 percent of the jail system's average daily population (ADP) of 80,866 inmates were operating under court-ordered population caps that place a ceiling on admissions and require the early release of inmates. Additionally, 187,047 inmates were released early during 2009 due to population caps and a lack of bed space. Although construction continues to infuse beds into the local juvenile detention system, a few jurisdictions continue to face a lack of beds. In addition to providing details about these capacity issues, Chapter 2 addresses the fiscal constraints confronting local detention facilities.

Chapter 3 – Standards and Inspections: With assistance from adult and juvenile facility administrators, managers, practitioners and subject-matter experts, the CSA completes a biennial review of the minimum standards for local adult and juvenile detention facilities. The regulation review process for the adult Title 15 and 24 Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities began October 15, 2010. The juvenile regulation review process for the Title 15 and 24 Minimum Standards for Local Juvenile Facilities will begin the spring of 2011. The CSA anticipates that the revised Title 15 and 24 regulations will take effect in 2012/2013. Results from the 2008/2010 inspection cycle indicate that local adult and juvenile detention facilities have become increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more

responsive procedures and improved physical plant designs. The majority of facilities are in compliance with minimum construction and programmatic standards, and in cases of noncompliance, the facilities are typically deficient with only part of the standard, not the entire regulation.

Chapter 4 – Detention Facility Construction: The CSA has been administering local detention facility construction funding since 1980. Since then, over \$1.532 billion, combined with county match dollars, has increased local adult jail capacity from 31,824 beds in 1980 to 76,489 beds as of June 2009. The construction grant program for juvenile facilities, totaling over \$453 million, combined with county match dollars, increased capacity in local juvenile facilities from 11,399 beds in 1999 to 13,639 beds in 2009. Since 2007, there has been no State or Federal funding available for local detention facility construction. However, California's adult jails exceed their current capacity by 4,377 and more beds are needed to limit early releases and decrease the number of outstanding warrants. The statewide local juvenile facility bed need was met in many of California's counties. However, there are exceptions. Some counties still need to replace old, outdated facilities, some counties continue to face chronic crowding problems and still other counties do not have juvenile facilities of their own and must send their youth to other counties to be detained. For both the local adult and juvenile detention systems, there is also a growing need for specialized beds to house individuals requiring mental health services.

Chapter 5 – Juvenile and Adult Grant Programs: Since 1994, the Legislature has established, funded and expanded a number of innovative grant programs designed to identify effective strategies for curbing juvenile and adult crime in communities throughout California. During this reporting cycle, the CSA administered six State funded programs (the State Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act; Proud Parenting Program; Youth Centers and Youth Shelters Program; Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding Program; the Senate Bill 81 Pilot Projects; and the Youthful Offender Block Grant) and three Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs aimed at reducing juvenile crime and delinquency and supporting juvenile justice system improvements (Title II Formula Grants Programs; Juvenile Accountability Block Grants; and Title V Community Prevention Grants Program). Within these three Federal funding streams the CSA enhanced its efforts by continuing to support the Disproportionate Minority Contact statewide initiative, and added two additional statewide initiatives, the Anger Management and Youth Violence Prevention Training Project, and the Best Practices Approach Initiative.

Chapter 6 – Standards and Training for Corrections (STC): The Standards and Training for Corrections program was created by the legislature thirty years ago, to "raise the level of competency" of California's local corrections and probation officers. This is accomplished through statewide selection and training standards for local corrections personnel and a statewide training program. During this reporting cycle, 175 agencies participated in the STC local program. STC provided administrative oversight of 28,543 written selection examinations.

Pursuant to the selection standards, each newly hired or promoted local corrections worker must successfully complete a core training course within the first year of job assignment. During this reporting cycle, 6,742 corrections personnel successfully completed the STC core courses. Revision of the Probation Officer core course began during this cycle and was completed in November 2010.

The STC program promotes an efficient and effective training delivery system through the certification of job relevant training for local corrections agencies. STC certifies all training courses before presentation. The availability of these courses through both public and private providers resulted in the delivery of 2,620,459 hours of certified training from July 2008 through June 2010.

In 2005, with the reorganization of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency and the creation of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the STC program was expanded to include responsibility for developing selection and training standards for correctional peace officers employed in State correctional facilities. This responsibility encompasses 35 civil service classifications. During this reporting cycle, STC initiated or completed numerous selection and training standards projects. These include:

- Training standards for the Basic Correctional Officer Academy;
- Written selection exam for Correctional Officer, Youth Correctional Officer, and Youth Correctional Counselor;
- Community Correctional Facilities Correctional Officer Exam Development Project;
- Job analysis of the Parole Agent I classification;
- Hearing standards for the Correctional Officer classification; and
- Electronic compliance monitoring system.

CHAPTER 1

CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY

The CSA¹ works in partnership with city and county officials to develop and maintain standards for the construction and operation of local jails and juvenile detention facilities and for the employment and training of local corrections and probation personnel. The CSA also inspects local adult and juvenile detention facilities; administers funding programs for local facility construction; administers grant programs that address crime and delinquency; and conducts special studies relative to the public safety of California's communities.

Originally, the Board of Corrections (BOC) was established in 1944 as part of the State prison system. Effective July 1, 2005, the CSA was created by bringing together the Board of Corrections and the Correctional Peace Officers Standards and Training (CPOST) commission. The reorganization consolidated the duties and functions of the BOC and CPOST and entrusted the CSA with new responsibilities.² Those responsibilities include the development of a comprehensive selection and training standards program for State correctional peace officer personnel and the administration of the Proud Parenting and Youth Center/Youth Shelter Programs.

The reorganization of the CSA expanded the membership of the CSA board from 15 members to 19 members. Fourteen of these members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate; five are designated in statute. The appointed members represent specific elements of local juvenile and adult criminal justice systems and the general public. The statutory members are the Secretary of CDCR, who serves as Chair of the CSA, and four subordinate officers of the Secretary. All CSA meetings are open to the public. The meeting schedule is posted on the CSA's website at <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/CSA/index.html>.

Statutes relating to the authority, programs and mandates of the CSA are contained in the Government Code, the California Penal Code, Welfare and Institutions Code and the Federal Juvenile Justice Prevention and Delinquency Act of 2002. Operating, training and selection regulations are found in Title 15 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and physical plant regulations are contained in Title 24.

The CSA currently operates using a four divisional structure, as discussed below.

¹ Formerly the Board of Corrections.

² In 2005 the Youth and Adult Corrections Agency was reorganized to form the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

Facilities Standards and Operations Division

The Facilities Standards and Operations (FSO) Division works in collaboration with local corrections agencies to maintain and enhance the safety, security and efficiency of local jails and juvenile detention facilities. Specific activities of FSO include:

- Establishing and updating minimum standards regarding the operation and design of local adult and juvenile detention facilities (Title 15 CCR and Title 24);
- Establishing standards for State correctional facilities with the review of those standards biennially;
- Inspecting local detention facilities every two years and assisting agencies in their efforts to remain in compliance with minimum standards;
- Performing assessments of local juvenile detention facilities to determine their suitability as a place to detain minors;
- Reviewing and analyzing all architectural plans for new detention facility construction and remodeling to determine standards compliance and cost-effectiveness;
- Administering the Jail Profile and Juvenile Detention Profile Surveys, which involves collecting and reporting data providing a statewide profile of local jails and juvenile detention facilities;
- Conducting compliance monitoring relative to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002. This involves monitoring, training and technical assistance activities related to Federal compliance issues on the secure detention of status offenders, the separation of minors from adult prisoners and the removal of minors from jail which are three of the four core requirements of Federal Title II funding (the fourth core requirement, Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) is addressed in the Corrections Planning and Programs Division); and
- Providing technical assistance and training to cities and counties regarding standards compliance and various outsourcing opportunities.

Corrections Planning and Programs Division

The Corrections Planning and Programs (CPP) Division plans, develops, and administers programs in collaboration with local and State corrections agencies to enhance the effectiveness of correctional systems and improve public safety. Specific activities of CPP include:

- Administering Federal and State funds in collaboration with State, local and non-profit service providers to foster collaborative approaches for addressing crime and delinquency prevention;
- Engaging local stakeholders and other subject matter experts in the development of new initiatives promoting innovative, promising and evidence based practices;
- Utilizing CSA's Executive Steering Committee (ESC) process to guide the development and release of multi-million dollar Requests for Proposals (RFP) and Requests for Applications (RFA);
- Providing technical assistance, information-sharing opportunities and educational resources to local administrators, grantees, and other stakeholders;
- Engaging in ongoing research and evaluation of the effectiveness of juvenile justice programming and it's desired outcomes;
- Monitoring and inspecting programs for compliance with fiscal and program standards;
- Serving as staff support to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in their development and implementation of the Comprehensive Three-year State Plan for Juvenile Justice;
- Supporting State and local jurisdictions in addressing racial and ethnic disparities throughout the juvenile justice system continuum (fourth core requirement referred to as DMC).

Standards and Training for Corrections Division

The Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) Division works in collaboration with State and local corrections and public/private training providers in developing and administering programs designed to ensure the competency of State and local corrections professionals. Specific activities of STC include:

- Monitoring State and local corrections agencies for compliance with standards and assisting agencies in their efforts to meet selection and training standards;
- Establishing and maintaining Guidelines for Medical, Vision and Hearing Screening;
- Performing job analyses for selection and training standards and validation research for test development;
- Conducting studies involving the portability of selection exams for correctional classifications;

- Providing oversight and review of proctoring, security and delivery procedures for selection exams;
- Providing technical assistance to Human Resource Departments regarding selection standards, exam procedures and current best practices;
- Establishing and updating minimum selection and training standards (Title 15, CCR);
- Administering a statewide training course certification process that includes a coordinated training delivery system;
- Developing and updating job related core training curricula for entry-level correctional personnel;
- Providing technical assistance and support to corrections agencies and training providers;
- Providing technical assistance in the areas of organizational development, strategic planning and training needs assessments;
- Providing training to corrections agencies in the areas of instructor development, curriculum design, training management and other topical areas of need; and
- Coordinating and advising regional training manager associations statewide and assisting with the planning and delivery of the Annual Training Manager's Seminar.

County Facilities Construction Division

The County Facilities Construction (CFC) Division works in collaboration with State and local government agencies in administering funding for county detention facility construction projects, for the purpose of enhancing public safety and conditions of confinement. Specific activities of CFC include:

- Providing technical assistance to enhance facility planning, design and program administration that meets local needs, philosophies and priorities, as well as legislative and regulatory requirements;
- Convening committees to assist in the formation of project assessment criteria and processes;
- Providing workshops and informational forums to assist in planning processes;
- Administering the distribution funding for the construction of local detention facilities;

- Assisting counties through the publication of practical handbooks, manuals and reports;
- Monitoring projects from inception through facility occupancy to ensure compliance with fiscal, programmatic and regulatory requirements, as well as assessing technical assistance needs; and
- Performing special studies or surveys as directed by the Legislature, CDCR and CSA or at the request of constituents.

CHAPTER 2

THE STATE OF LOCAL CORRECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Local Detention System Profile

California's 467 adult jails and 119 juvenile halls and camps were responsible for maintaining an Average Daily Population (ADP) of 80,866 adults and 13,369 juveniles during 2009. The ADP represents the most serious adult and juvenile offenders. Local adult detention facilities incarcerate persons who have been sentenced by the court or remanded to the custody of the sheriff pending trial. Convicted adults may be sentenced up to 12 months in a county jail as a condition of a felony probation sentence or as part of a court-ordered sentence. Similar to county jail, juvenile delinquents may be detained in a local juvenile detention facility pending disposition or upon a commitment of up to 12 months. Juvenile courts will often commit juvenile offenders to a local juvenile detention facility to keep them close to home while providing them with necessary education and treatment programs that involve both the ward and family.

To ensure that State and local policymakers have access to critical information relative to California's jail and juvenile detention populations, the CSA conducts monthly and quarterly surveys that provide a comprehensive picture of the number of inmates and wards in local detention, their status and related issues. In collaboration with local agencies, the CSA collects pertinent data from all 58 counties (and one city, Santa Ana Police Department) that operate a Type II or Type III jail³ and all counties that operate a juvenile hall or camp. This data is reported both quarterly and annually. All of the Jail Profile Survey and Juvenile Detention Profile Survey data is available for query on the CSA's website.

Appendix A provides a summary of results of the 2009 Jail Profile Survey, which includes the following adult county jail findings:

- 1.2 million people were booked into California's county jails.
- 80,866 inmates were in custody per day (ADP) and the system had a single day population high of 85,563, exceeding the number of board rated beds (76,489) by 11 percent.
- 79.5 percent of the jail population were either charged with or convicted of a felony (compared to 79 percent in 2007).
- 28.3 percent of inmates were classified as requiring maximum security confinement.
- 67.5 percent of inmates were awaiting trial or disposition, and 32.5 percent were serving a jail sentence imposed by a court. The number of nonsentenced inmates decreased by .5 percent, which is the first decrease since 1998.
- 87.5 percent of the jail population during 2009 was male and 12.5 percent were female.

³ Jails in which detention may be for 96 hours or more.

- 15 counties representing 57 percent of the jail system's ADP were operating under court-ordered population caps that place a ceiling on admissions and require the early release of inmates.
- An average of 15,587 inmates was released early each month due to population caps and lack of bed space.
- An estimated 14.1 percent of all inmates were criminal undocumented citizens.
- More than 1.8 million arrest warrants (including 232,166 felony warrants) remained unserved in 2009.

The CSA collects and reports data separately from city jails and sheriffs' substations that operate a Type I facility (jails which may only detain for less than 96 hours) on an annual basis. For FY 2008/2009, this process resulted in the following profile:⁴

- 438,098 people were booked into California's city jails and sheriffs' substations, down from 453,612 in 2006/2007.
- 1,573 prisoners were in custody per day (ADP) up from 1,095 in 2006/2007, with a single day population high of 3,600, down from 3,628 in 2006/2007.
- 45 percent were booked on felony charges and 55 percent on misdemeanor charges.

In FY 1995/1996, the Legislature transferred the minimum standards and inspection responsibility for local juvenile detention facilities from the California Youth Authority (CYA) to the CSA. Beginning in 1999, the CSA assumed responsibility for data collection on juveniles in detention. Working in partnership with local agencies, the CSA developed a survey in 1997 for collecting data on county juvenile facilities. The Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS), which has been fully operational for nine calendar years, collects information on minors in the custody of probation departments. Appendix B provides a summary of results of the 2009 Juvenile Detention Profile Survey, which includes the following findings:

- The ADP for both juvenile halls and camps was 13,639.
- During 2009, the ADP for juvenile halls was 6,197. The highest one-day population was 6,914, about 11 percent higher than the annual ADP and 16 percent less than the rated capacity (RC) for juvenile halls (8,210).
- During 2009, the ADP for camps was 3,841.
- On average, an additional 2,832 juveniles were detained in "other detention settings" each month.
- An average of 297 juveniles were booked into juvenile halls each day.
- On average, 5 jurisdictions experienced crowding in at least one facility for 15 days or more for one or more months of 2009.
- Approximately 70 percent of the juvenile hall population and 75 percent of the camp population were detained for a felony offense.
- 56 percent of the juveniles in juvenile hall were predisposition.
- Males made up 86 percent of the juvenile detention population.
- Males made up 90 percent of the camp population.

⁴ In FY 2008/09, Type I Jail Profile Survey Data represented 91 percent of the Type I jails in California.

Impact of Capacity Constraints

The State's adult jail system continues to confront a shortage of beds. Despite a successful construction effort that has more than doubled jail space in the past 30 years, crowding has resulted in court intervention in 15 jail systems. Figure One lists the counties that remain under court-imposed population caps that compel the early release of over 15,000 inmates per month due to lack of space. The fact that the facilities in these 15 counties account for 57 percent of the 2009 ADP points to a critical need for additional jail beds. Over 1.8 million outstanding arrest warrants, including 232,166 outstanding felony warrants in 2009, further underscores this need.

Appendix C shows county-specific jail ADP and incarceration rates for 2009 arrayed from the highest to the lowest rate. Counties that contract to hold inmates from other jurisdictions may have higher than normal incarceration rates, while early releases may lead to lower rates in other counties. The statewide average incarceration rate is 22 persons per 10,000 of the general population.

Appendix D shows ADP and incarceration rates (arrayed from highest to lowest) for county juvenile halls and camps in 2009. Counties that detain minors from other jurisdictions may have higher than normal incarceration rates. The statewide average incarceration rate for juveniles is 3.0 persons per 10,000 of the general population.

Figure One

15 COUNTIES UNDER COURT- IMPOSED POPULATION CAPS	
Adult Local Detention Facilities	
COUNTIES	ADP
Los Angeles	18,655
San Bernardino	5,804
San Diego	5,228
Riverside	3,562
Fresno	2,793
Kern	2,278
Tulare	1,530
San Joaquin	1,517
Stanislaus	1,321
Santa Barbara	963
Merced	744
Placer	542
Butte	511
Yolo	405
El Dorado	358
Total	46,221
57% of the 2009 ADP	

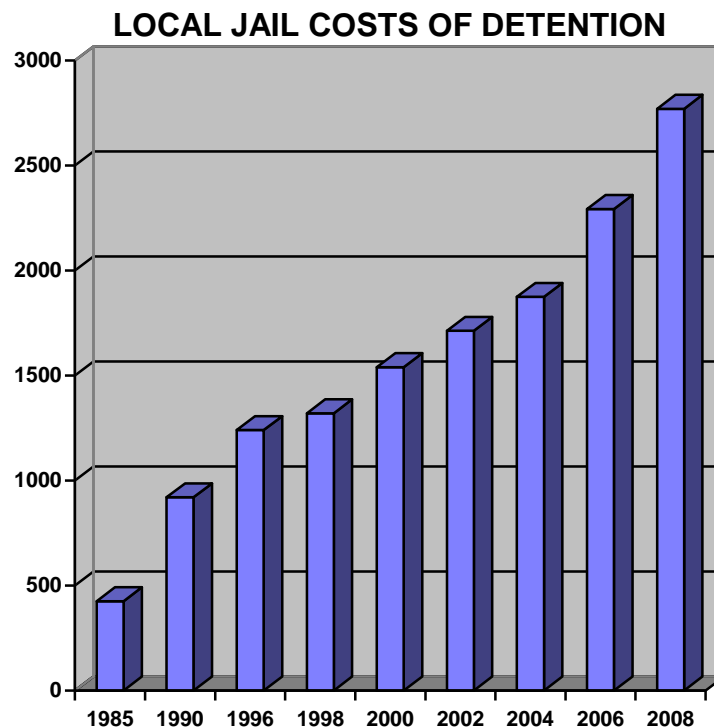
Impact of Fiscal Constraints

In an environment of fiscal limitations, counties have found it increasingly difficult to fund the ongoing staffing and operating costs of detention facilities. Construction represents less than 10 percent of the cost of a detention facility over an average 30-year life span, while staffing and operating costs account for 90 percent or more of the total cost. Staffing deficiencies due to fiscal pressures affect detention facility operations in some jurisdictions as evidenced by inspection findings (Chapter 3).

Adult Detention: Figure Two shows that county jail operational costs (excluding debt service) more than tripled between FY 1984/1985 and FY 2007/2008, increasing from

\$446 million in 1984/1985 (about 40,000 beds on-line) to \$2.77 billion in 2007/2008 (76,489 beds on line). Per capita operational bed costs increased from \$11,000 to over \$36,200 from 1984/1985 to 2007/2008, or a 229 percent increase over 23 years (not adjusted for inflation).

Figure Two



Source: Counties Annual Report, State Controller's Office
*Detailed Statement of General County Financing Uses by Budget Units
 for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2008*

In response to inquiries from State legislators and local policy makers, the CSA conducts periodic surveys of adult detention facilities to determine the current statewide Average Daily Cost (ADC) to house an inmate. In 2010, the CSA surveyed Type II and III facilities to determine the current ADC during calendar year 2009.

ADC per inmate data was collected in 2002 and, most recently, in the summer of 2009, which also included ADC for minors. Responding departments were sent detailed instructions regarding how to compute the daily cost. The goal was to get accurate information that was comparable across time and across the 58 counties in California.

Rather than answering the 2009 ADC question, the analysis of the 2009 data raised a number of concerns:

- On a county-by-county basis, the results were significantly varied. Some counties reported huge increases of 100% or more in their daily cost. Other counties actually reported unlikely decreases.

- Counties of similar size and location, where daily cost figures were similar in 2002, now reported significantly different results.
 - Although detailed instructions were provided, counties may have used different computational procedures.

The results of the 2009 survey revealed ADC for adults at \$112.39, minors in juvenile halls \$313.30 and minors in camps \$254.14. The adult survey shows an increase in cost by approximately 79 percent compared to the 2002 ADC of \$62.60. There is no comparison for the juvenile cost as this is the first ADC survey CSA conducted for juveniles.

As a result of the adult survey, CSA has concern with these data and will not be reporting the daily cost survey results as facts in this 2010 Legislative Report.

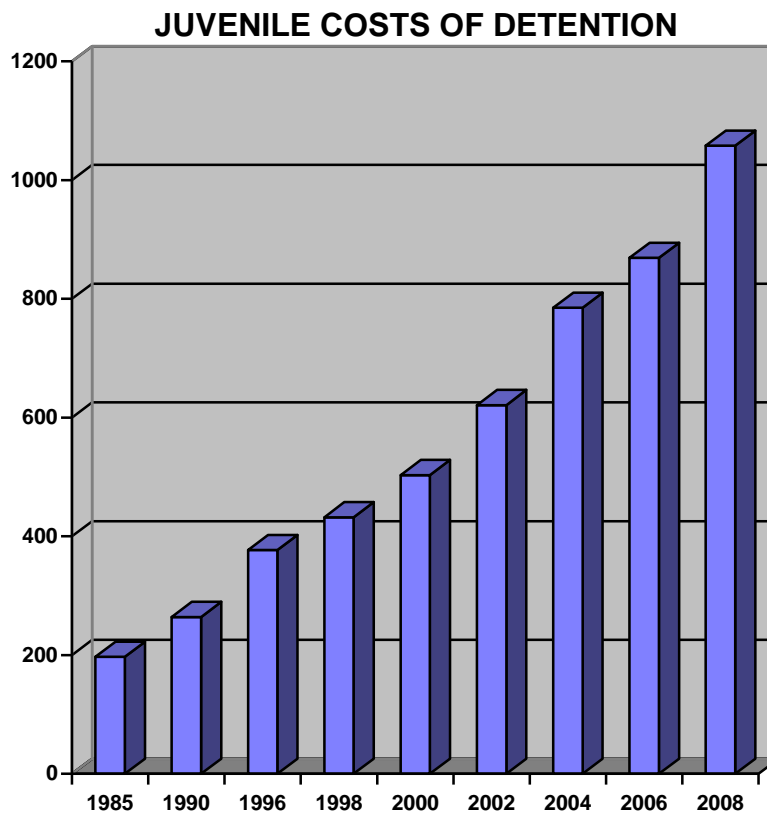
CSA has reached the following conclusions:

- The Average Daily Cost per inmate data must be gathered more frequently. The volatility of the economy and the ubiquitous budget problems militate toward keeping current on this important indicator of the functioning of local corrections agencies.
- As with a number of other important variables, the ADC data must be gathered sufficiently more frequently to allow for the identification of current trends. This information can be used by the Board of CSA to make proactive policy decisions.
- CSA must establish a study group (an Executive Steering Committee) to develop an operational definition of the Average Daily Cost per inmate variable that requires a uniform method of computation in every agency that supplies the data to CSA.
- To ensure the collection of reliable and accurate information, CSA must provide technical assistance to the local personnel responsible for collecting daily cost data. A more hands-on approach is required to ensure the accuracy of the data.

Juvenile Detention: Due to significantly higher staffing costs, the operational costs for county juvenile facilities are significantly higher than that of county jails. Staffing costs are tied to juvenile facility minimum standards that require more staff (minimum staff to juvenile ratios) and intensive programming, such as rehabilitative programs and State-mandated education.

Figure Three shows that operational costs (excluding debt service) for local juvenile facilities increased from \$196 million in 1984/1985 (about 9,000 beds on line) to over \$1.058 billion in 2007/2008 (with 13,639 beds on line). The per capita operational bed costs rose from \$21,000 to \$76,985 from 1984/1985 to 2007/2008, an increase of over 266 percent over 23 years (not adjusted for inflation).

Figure Three



Source: Counties Annual Report, State Controller's Office
*Detailed Statement of General County Financing Uses by Budget Units
for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2008*

Detention facilities are particularly vulnerable to fiscal constraints because proportionately high fixed operational costs (e.g., food, clothing, medical care, court transportation and minimum staffing for safety and security) limit the ability to make discretionary cutbacks and still operate the facility. There are few options available to cut detention costs without reducing local capacity by closing housing units or entire facilities. A couple of areas where detention facilities have found some flexibility are facility maintenance and privatizing inmate services. By deferring repairs and foregoing preventative maintenance activities, many adult and juvenile detention systems have been able to defer costs and redirect funds. However, this temporary solution may lead to premature deterioration of facilities and escalating deferred repair and maintenance costs. Many counties have moved towards contracting with private companies for medical, food and commissary services. Some counties have found this approach to minimize costs without decreasing services.

Health Issues

Counties and cities continue to grapple with critical health care issues in jails and juvenile facilities. The closure or scaling back of community mental health facilities and treatment services continues to reduce resources for the growing number of offenders with significant mental health disorders. Nationally, the number of individuals with mental illness who are in jails and prisons exceeds the number of individuals being treated in psychiatric hospitals.⁵ It is estimated that more than half of all jail and prison inmates have a mental illness. Additionally, the number of suicides and attempted suicides is significantly higher in the incarcerated population.⁶

Lifestyles that include alcohol/drug abuse, homelessness and generally poor health care contribute to populations that are at high risk for communicable diseases and serious, life threatening chronic health care conditions. Working closely with local health departments is critical to managing communicable diseases in detention facilities. Medical/mental health regulations for adult and juvenile detention facilities also recognize the need for communication and collaboration between custody and health care professionals to manage serious medical and mental health conditions. Officers play a critical role in early identification of medical and mental health conditions such as drug/alcohol withdrawal, seizure disorders, suicidal ideation, etc., and responding to medical emergencies.⁷

⁵ More Mentally Ill Persons Are in Jails and Prisons than Hospitals: A survey of the States, Treatment E. Fuller Torrey, MD, Executive Director, Stanley Medical Research Institute, Sheriff Aaron D. Kennard, MPA, Executive Director, National Sheriff's Association, Sheriff Don Eslinger, Seminole County Sheriff's Office, Richard Lamb, MD, Professor of Psychiatry, University California Keck School of Medicine, and James Pavle, Executive Director, Treatment Advocacy Center. Advocacy Center and National Sheriff's Association, Published May 2010.

⁶ California Strategic Plan on Suicide Prevention: Every Californian Is Part of the Solution, California Department of Mental Health, approved by the Governor's Office on June 30, 2008.

⁷ California Medical Association/Institute for Medical Quality's "Health Care Accreditation Standards for Adult Detention Facilities, Page 8

CHAPTER 3

STANDARDS AND INSPECTIONS

California jail standards originated in 1944, at the request of the California State Sheriffs' Association, to help ensure safe and effective operations and protect State, county, city and public interests. That same year, in response to the growing number of delinquent youth placed in local camps, the Legislature made the CYA responsible for prescribing minimum camp standards. In 1955, the Legislature authorized the CYA to establish standards for the operation and maintenance of juvenile halls. The 1995/1996 Budget Act transferred responsibility for the minimum standards and inspections of all local juvenile facilities from the CYA to the CSA.

California's minimum jail and juvenile facility regulations cover a broad range of operational, management and administrative standards associated with confining inmates and minors. As required by law, the CSA biennially inspects local adult and juvenile facilities to assess compliance with these regulations. Inspection results carry substantial independent credibility and have been used by courts, and all parties to litigation, to illustrate the management and operation of facilities in accordance with professional standards.

Regulation Revisions

The law requires the CSA to review and, if necessary, revise minimum standards for jail design and operations every two years. To maintain consistency in approaches for the two systems, the CSA also conducts a biennial review of minimum standards for juvenile facilities.

The CSA's standards revision process involves extensive collaboration with facility managers and administrators to make recommendations for needed changes to the regulations. These recommendations reflect the best professional practices and incorporate both statutory requirements and established case law. The recommendations also consider the fiscal impact and revise or eliminate outdated standards.

The review process utilizes an Executive Steering Committee (ESC) of State and local administrators to provide direction and oversight. Multiple work groups evaluate regulations that address areas including: intake; management; classification; discipline; education and other programs; health services; food service; environmental health; and physical plant. Depending on the scope of the review process, more than 100 facility administrators, managers, practitioners and subject-matter experts could be involved in this process.

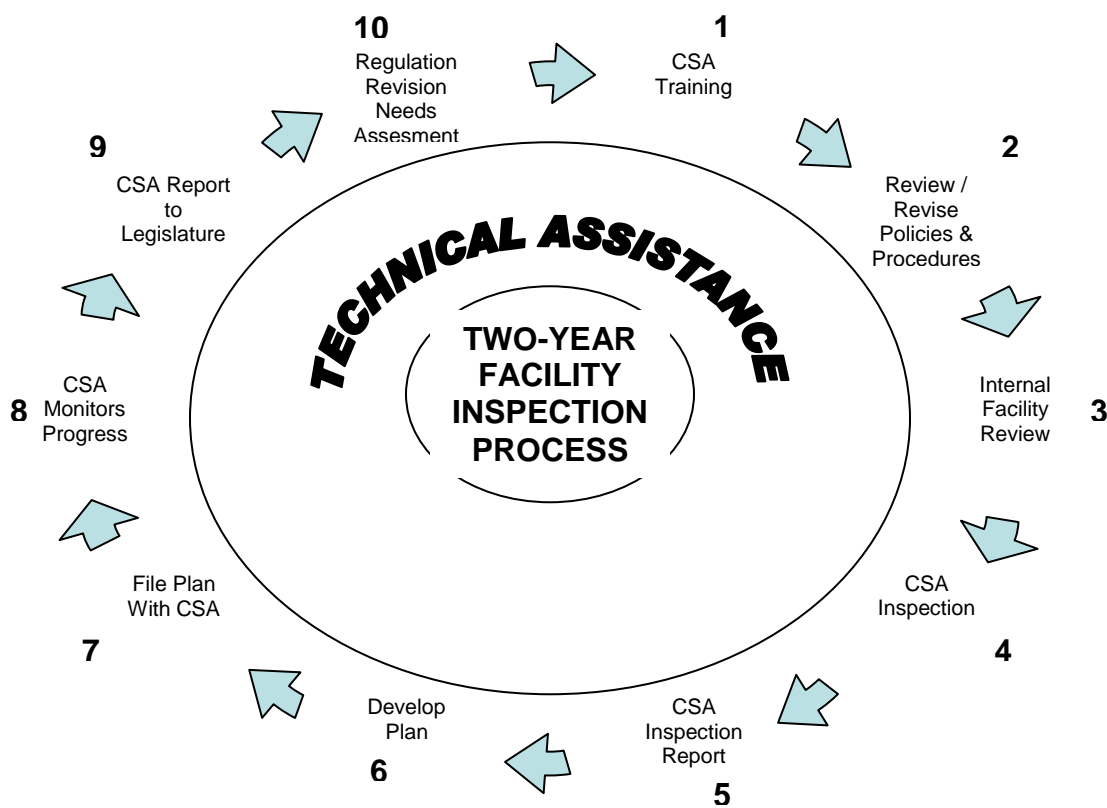
The CSA began the biennial review of the Minimum Standards for Local Adult Detention Facilities in October of 2010. The CSA Board will hear the proposed revisions to the

regulations prior to the distribution for public comment. A public comment period of at least 45 days will follow. This allows time to consider feedback from the public comments and to be compliant with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. It is anticipated that Title 15 revisions will take effect in 2012. The CSA will initiate the biennial review of the juvenile facility standards in the spring of 2011.

Inspection Process

The CSA's biennial inspection process for California's adult and juvenile detention facilities provides critical information to State and local policymakers and corrections administrators about the condition of local detention facilities. Developed in collaboration with local facility managers, this process is an ongoing "systems approach" that begins with pre-inspection training to agencies. The training, which precedes the on-site inspection by CSA staff, provides information necessary for departments to complete an internal facility evaluation and review of their operations for compliance with regulations. Following completion of the inspection report, CSA staff works with the department to develop a plan of action for addressing any noncompliance issues and provides technical assistance to the agency in its efforts to meet State standards. One of the purposes of this report is to provide the results of this process to the Legislature. Figure Four illustrates this facility inspection process.

Figure Four



Results of Inspections – Adult Jails

The CSA is responsible for inspecting all adult jails as prescribed by 6031.1 of the California Penal Code (except court and temporary holding facilities built before 1978). At the close of this inspection cycle there were 467 adult facilities requiring inspection. In general, the inspections show that jail operations have become increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures and improved physical designs. This contributes to improved compliance in critical areas and safer, more effective operations. The vast majority of local administrators continue to demonstrate their intention to operate professional, state-of-the-art jails, despite struggling with crowding and fiscal limitations.

The inspection process is dynamic, and the critical issues facing jail administrators change over time. As such, different aspects of jail standards require more focus during various inspection cycles. Results of the 2008/2010 inspection cycle are found in Appendix E, which lists adult detention facilities found in full compliance with State standards. Appendix F identifies facilities that have one or more areas of noncompliance.⁸ In reviewing the list of standards most often found in noncompliance, it is important to note that facilities frequently are in noncompliance with only part of the regulation, not the entire regulation. In the event that agencies are noncompliant with regulations, they are required to develop a corrective action plan (see Figure Four). CSA staff will continue to work with those agencies by providing technical assistance and monitoring their progress towards compliance with regulations.

Most Common Areas of Deficiency: The majority of local adult detention facilities operate in general compliance with minimum State standards. The most frequently noted deficiencies during this inspection cycle were in the following areas:

- Number of personnel (inadequate staffing levels);
- Physical plant issues generally associated with crowded conditions (insufficient dormitory space, dayroom space and single occupancy cells used for double occupancy).
- Sobering cell use;
- Food Service and Food Service Mangers

Type II and Type III Facilities: Type II facilities are local adult detention facilities used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial and upon a sentence of commitment. Type III facilities are used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced inmates. Type II and Type III facilities, which are almost exclusively operated by counties, tend to be larger than city facilities and house inmates for longer duration, often several months for sentenced inmates and second or third strike inmates awaiting disposition of their charges.

⁸ The noncompliance issues are noted in the column “Regulation Subsection.” The numbers in this column reference Title 15 regulations, internal office codes for Title 24 regulations, and Welfare & Institution Code citations.

As indicated previously, high employee turnover and recruitment difficulties continue to be significant problems for these facilities. However, nearly 12 percent were out of compliance for inadequate staffing levels which is a significant decrease since the last inspections cycle that was reported at 45 percent.

Crowding in Type II and III facilities contributed to approximately 23 percent of these facilities being out of compliance with physical plant regulations. The noncompliance issues include insufficient space per inmate and exceeding dormitory capacities and dayroom square footage. Furthermore, single cells are often double bunked which limits required space per inmate. The average length of stay in jails during 2009 was 22.7 days, slightly lower than the 23.4 days in 2007.

Type I, Temporary Holding and Court Holding Facilities: Type I (city jails and sheriffs' substations), temporary holding and court holding facilities generally confine inmates for brief periods of time (96 hours or less). As with Type II and III facilities, high employee turnover and recruitment difficulties continue to be significant problems and contribute to their being out of compliance with standards related to staffing and visual supervision of inmates. Six percent of temporary holding facilities were found out of compliance with Number of Personnel requirements. Nearly seven percent of temporary holding and court holding facilities had compliance issues with their food service plan and nearly four percent of the facilities were out of compliance for inadequate use of the sobering cells.

Travel Restrictions: California's historical budget crisis resulted in Field Representatives restricted from traveling. During the 2008/2010 inspection cycle 141 adult facilities (approximately 24 percent of total adult facilities requiring inspection) were *not* inspected. (Appendix G identifies the facilities *not* inspected) The FSO division prioritized the importance of inspections and ensured all juvenile detention facilities and adult Type II facilities were inspected. Juvenile and Type II facilities hold minors and adults for long periods of time which increases operational responsibility and liability. The facilities not inspected (141) include court holding (hold 12 hours or less), temporary holding (holds 24 hours or less) and Type I facilities (holds 96 hours or less).

Field Representatives were unable to travel for five (5) months due to State travel restrictions and another 51 days due to State mandated furloughs. Unfortunately, out of a twenty-four month inspection cycle, travel was prohibited for 7.5 months (approximately 31 percent) of the 2008/2010 biennial inspection process.

Note, there are some significant differences with comparisons of noncompliance areas throughout the adult jail system. Consideration should apply as 141 adult facilities were not inspected and do not factor in the data.

Results of Inspections – Juvenile Halls and Camps

The CSA has completed its seventh inspection cycle for juvenile halls and camps. Prior to the CSA's assumption of the juvenile detention inspections, many of these facilities had not been inspected by a State agency since the CYA ceased inspections in the early 1990s. As is the case with adult facilities, the juvenile facilities are increasingly professional and sophisticated, with better-managed facilities, better-trained staff, more responsive procedures and improved physical plant designs. Specific results of the 2008/2010 inspection cycle are found in Appendix H, which lists juvenile detention facilities found in full compliance with standards. Appendix I shows noncompliance with specific regulations by juvenile facility.⁹

Juvenile Halls: A juvenile hall is a county facility designed for the reception and temporary care of detained minors who may not have completed the judicial process (predisposition) or for juveniles serving a court-ordered period of detention in the juvenile hall. In 2009, the average length of stay statewide for all minors in juvenile halls was 35.5 days, significantly higher than 2007 (25.9 days).

Like jails, juvenile facilities quite often are noncompliant with only a portion of the regulation and not the entire regulation. In the event that a juvenile hall is noncompliant with any portion of any regulation, they are required to adhere to the Welfare and Institutions Code 209 which entails the following (applicable only to juvenile halls):

- Develop a corrective action plan within 60 days of the inspection notice.
- Execute the plan within 90 days after its development.
- In the event an agency can not gain compliance with any one of Title 15 or 24 regulations within the 90 day period they must appear before the CSA Board for a determination of suitability for the detention of minors.

CSA staff will continue to work with those agencies throughout each of the processes by providing technical assistance and monitoring their progress towards compliance with regulations.

During this inspection cycle the most frequent noncompliance issue was inadequate policy and procedure manuals regarding training and personnel (26 percent noncompliant). This is a significant increase since the last inspection cycle reported only six percent of local juvenile facilities lacked comprehensive, up-to-date policies and procedures regarding training and personnel. As indicated above, current and complete policies, procedures and practices lead to safe, efficient facility operations and minimize risk to liability. Food Menus is a new area of noncompliance in the juvenile inspection process with a 23 percent noncompliance rate. Discipline was also identified as a common area of noncompliance reported (22 percent).

⁹ The noncompliance issues are noted in the column "Regulation Subsections." The numbers in this column reference Title 15 regulations, internal office codes for Title 24 regulations and Welfare & Institution Code citations.

Camps: A juvenile camp (or ranch, forestry camp or boot camp) is a county facility designed as a commitment program for post-disposition wards defined in Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. All camps must be established in accordance with Section 881 of that same code. The average length of stay for minors committed to camps increased from 110.4 days in 2007 to 113.8 during 2009.

Estimated Costs of Compliance for Adult and Juvenile Detention Facilities

Counties and cities potentially incur three types of costs to fully comply with State standards and meet bed space demands: operational costs (staffing, supervision, services, programs, policies, routine maintenance, etc.); physical plant upgrade costs (meeting current space standards and construction codes, repairing and remedying dilapidation); and new or replacement construction costs (adding additional bed space to meet bed space demands or replacing current beds that are dilapidated beyond remedying by upgrading current structures).

- **Operational Costs:** The amount of local dollars necessary to remedy noncompliance with operational standards is unknown. The greatest single cost is for hiring, training and retaining additional personnel to remedy staffing deficiencies and meet population needs for general and health services. Counties and cities also incur expenses for ongoing facility maintenance, procedural upgrades and program operations.
- **Physical Plant Upgrade Costs:** Detention facilities operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Under the best circumstances, the life expectancy of a detention facility is approximately 30 years. These facilities deteriorate more rapidly under crowded conditions. Excessive use combined with years of crowded conditions place severe stress and strain on facilities' infrastructure. The increased usage creates additional burdens on physical plant and fixtures that were not designed to accommodate the added capacity, thus causing further deterioration of facilities.
- **New and Replacement Construction Costs:** As discussed in Chapter 4, the need for new juvenile detention beds has been met by completed construction projects in many of California's counties. However, there are exceptions. There are still some counties that need to replace old, outdated facilities, some counties that continue to face chronic crowding problems and still other counties that do not have juvenile facilities in their own jurisdiction forcing them to send their youth to other counties for detainment. There remains a primary need for additional adult detention beds. Crowding is a factor for many adult systems and is reflected in the statewide ADP. Further, ADP alone does not account for times when facility populations spike to higher levels, requiring managers to make early releases of inmates who would otherwise have remained in custody if beds were available. During times of peak demands in 2009, the need for bed space exceeded jail capacity by more than 9,074 beds.

Health care and secure segregation are two areas of specialized housing that challenge local jurisdictions. Both juvenile and adult facility managers report increasing demands on their limited ability to provide sufficient beds for inmates and minors who cannot be mixed with the general population in their facilities.

CHAPTER 4-NEW

DETENTION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

Local detention facilities (jails, juvenile halls and juvenile camps) represent a significant investment for California's counties and cities both in their operations (staffing, life cycle costs, etc.) and in the construction and on-going maintenance and repair of the facilities. Construction, remodel, renovation and/or on-going maintenance and repair are necessary to maintain adequate capacity, ameliorate dilapidation and improve functionality in California's 467 local adult facilities and 119 local juvenile facilities. Construction funding is instrumental in the on-going effort to improve the conditions of confinement and programming in California's local detention facilities.

The CSA's involvement in this process includes architectural plan review, administering the distribution of construction funding as described in this chapter, promulgating construction and operational standards and monitoring for compliance as described in Chapter 3.

Architectural Plan Review

Penal Code Section 6029 requires cities and counties to submit design plans and specifications to the CSA for review, recommendations and approvals before undertaking any local detention facility construction or remodeling project. Plans are reviewed at initial (schematic design), mid-point (design development) and final design (construction document) stages for conformance with operational and construction standards as set forth in Titles 15 and 24, CCR. The plan review process serves adult jails, juvenile halls and camps, court holding facilities and any other place of local detention. It includes construction projects funded through the CSA and from other sources.

During this biennial reporting period, the CSA conducted 158 architectural plan reviews and reported the results to units of local government. The plan review process helps ensure the construction of safe and secure detention facilities that meet local needs, operate efficiently and cost-effectively and are in compliance with codes and standards. A physical plant design that meets codes and standards is integral to preventing escapes and helping ensure the safety of inmates/wards and staff.

Historical Funding Perspective

The CSA has been administering local detention facility construction funding since 1980 when the Legislature allocated the first \$40 million to the County Jail Capital Expenditure Fund. From 1982 to 1988 there were a series of voter-approved propositions authorizing the sale of general obligation bonds totaling \$1.455 billion to fund new construction or renovation of county jails.

From 1997 to 2007 the CSA administered over 100 State (State general fund monies) and federally funded (Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grant Program) construction grant projects that resulted in over \$491 million for new construction or renovation of juvenile halls, camps and county jails.

Construction Funds Allocated 1980-2007				
<u>Year Enacted</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Funding Type</u>	<u>Adult or Juvenile</u>
1980	Assembly Bill (AB) 3245	\$40,000,000	State General Fund	Adult
1982	Proposition 2	\$280,000,000	State G.O. Bonds	Adult
1984	Proposition 16	\$250,000,000	State G.O. Bonds	Adult
1986	Proposition 52	\$475,000,000	State G.O. Bonds	Adult
1987	Proposition 80	\$40,000,000	State G.O. Bonds	Adult
1988	Proposition 86	\$410,000,000	State G.O. Bonds	Adult
1997 – 2007	VOI/TIS	\$37,875,518	Federal Funds	Adult
Subtotal		\$1,532,875,518	Adult Facilities	
1997 – 2007	VOI/TIS	\$280,901,508	Federal Funds	Juvenile
1998	AB 2796	\$98,500,000	State General Fund	Juvenile
2000	AB 1740	\$73,875,000	State General Fund	Juvenile
Subtotal		\$453,276,508	Juvenile Facilities	
TOTAL		\$1,986,152,026		

California's jail construction fund of over \$1.532 billion, combined with county match dollars, was primarily responsible for increasing local jail capacity in 57 counties from 31,824 beds in 1980 to 72,662 beds as of June 2007.

The construction grant program for juvenile facilities, combined with county match dollars, was primarily responsible for increasing critically needed local juvenile facility capacity in most counties from 11,399 beds in 1999 to 14,567 beds when the final project was completed in October 2007. This program significantly improved conditions of confinement in juvenile facilities in 42 counties statewide.

Beds Added 1980-2007				
	Allocation	# Beds Before Construction	Beds Added	Current Number of Beds
Adult	\$1,532,875,518	31,824	40,838	72,662
Juvenile	\$453,276,508	11,399	3,168	14,567
Total	\$1,986,152,026	43,223	44,006	87,229

The completed projects reflect a collaborative partnership between the CSA and local jurisdictions that went beyond maximization of resources and encompassed significant joint planning and technical assistance activities. Local jurisdictions defined their needs and had primary responsibility for facility design and construction activities; the CSA provided guidance in the form of minimum standards for construction and operations. The CSA provided technical support from pre-architectural planning through design, construction, transition and occupancy. This approach has proven highly successful in bringing new facilities online and meeting both State and local needs for properly constructed and well-managed facilities.

Projects that were funded from 1997 through 2007 are described on the CSA website at http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/CSA/CFC/pre-2007_constructionfunding.html. Previous legislative reports provide information on bond projects funded from 1980 through 1996.

Current Adult Facility Construction Activities

On May 3, 2007, AB 900 was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger authorizing \$1.2 billion in jail construction financing through State lease-revenue financing. The financing is to be distributed in two phases; \$750 million in Phase I and \$470 million in Phase II. The CSA Board has since awarded conditional¹⁰ Phase I financing to eleven eligible counties.

Among the provisions of the AB 900 legislation was the authorization of the State Public Works Board (SPWB) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to enter into agreements with participating counties related to performance expectations, guidelines and criteria for use of the financing, and ongoing maintenance and staffing responsibilities for the term of the financing. Consistent with the intent of the AB 900 legislation, funding preference was to be given to counties that agreed to assist the State in the following:

- siting a Secure Community Reentry Facility (SCRF);
- siting mental health day treatment and crisis care for parolees; and,

¹⁰ The awards are "conditional" in that they are predicated, at a minimum, on the requirements that: 1) each county's project be approved by the CSA and the State Public Works Board (SPWB) at various stages throughout planning and construction; 2) each selected county enters into the State/county agreements as required; and, 3) lease-revenue bonds are sold for each selected project.

- providing a continuum of care so that parolees with mental health and substance abuse needs can continue to receive services after discharge from parole.

The legislation also required that CSA consider cost-effectiveness in determining approval of the jail construction projects, and that counties be required to provide a minimum of 25 percent of the total eligible project costs in matching funds. The CSA could reduce the matching fund requirements for a county with a general population below 200,000 upon the county's petition to the CSA. Phase I financing, per the legislation, is set to expire in 2017.

Shortly after the AB 900 legislation was signed into law, the CSA appointed an Executive Steering Committee (ESC). Comprised of CSA Board members, local sheriffs, chief probation officers, county administrators and county supervisors, the ESC was responsible for the following:

- developing the Request for Proposals (RFP) that was used to solicit proposals from counties interested in the construction or expansion of county jails;
- establishing the rating criteria that was used in the competitive proposal process; and
- rating the proposals submitted that established a rank-ordered list of counties recommended for conditional awards that was brought before the CSA Board for consideration.

At the May 8, 2008 meeting, the CSA Board took action to allow Phase I financing to be awarded only to counties that could provide buildable sites for a SCRF. Funding decisions were also made at the May meeting and continued to be made at subsequent CSA Board meetings. Eligible counties received conditional awards based upon the outcome of the SCRF site assessments.

Several of the counties were not able to meet the requirement to site a SCRF in their county. Fourteen of the initial twenty-four counties were eliminated or voluntarily withdrew their participation in the AB 900 program due to community opposition or the lack of an acceptable SCRF site. Given that the rank-ordered eligible funding list had been exhausted, in January 2009 the CSA Board authorized the issuance of a second RFP to allow new and previously denied counties another opportunity to compete for the remaining Phase I financing. The Phase I ESC was reconvened to develop the RFP. The Phase I, 2009 Edition (Round 2) RFP was released on July 21, 2009 with county proposals due on October 8, 2009. This effort resulted in one additional participating county.

As of June 30, 2010, eleven counties remain participants in the AB 900 jail construction financing program (see Appendix J). These projects are at various stages of the construction process. Upon completion of these projects, California's county jail capacity will be increased by 5,489 jail beds.

Current Juvenile Facility Construction Activities

On August 24, 2007, the Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facility Construction Funding Program became law (as authorized by certain provisions of Senate Bill 81, Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007) authorizing up to \$100 million in youthful offender rehabilitative facility construction funding through State lease-revenue bonds.¹¹

The SB 81 legislation authorizes the SPWB, CDCR and the participating counties to enter into agreements related to performance expectations, guidelines and criteria for use of the bond financing and ongoing maintenance and staffing responsibilities for the term of the financing. The legislation further required CSA to consider cost-effectiveness in determining approval of a project and that counties are required to provide a minimum of 25 percent of total eligible project costs as matching funds. The CSA may reduce matching fund requirements for a county with a general population below 200,000 upon the county's petition to the CSA. Funding under this program expires in 2017.

A fifteen member ESC was appointed by the CSA Board. Comprised of CSA Board members, chief probation officers, local sheriffs, county administrators, county supervisors, community service program providers and child advocates, the ESC was responsible for the following:

- developing the elements of the RFP that was used to solicit proposals from counties interested in the construction, expansion or renovation of local youthful offender rehabilitative facilities;
- establishing the rating criteria that were used in the competitive proposal process; and
- rating the proposals that established a rank-ordered list of counties that was brought before the CSA Board for funding consideration.

The purpose of the funding program is to support the rehabilitation of youthful offenders at the local level. As such, pursuant to the legislative intent of SB 81, the RFP required that rehabilitation must have been a core component of the operational philosophy of the facility subject to construction, expansion or renovation. State financing can only be used for facility construction, expansion and renovation-related costs. Within this context, the counties have flexibility to define the project scope to meet local rehabilitative needs. These needs may include, but are not limited to, construction, expansion and/or renovation of an existing facility or building to include programming or treatment space; expanding an existing facility to meet population demands; and building a new facility.

The RFP was released on July 15, 2008 and completed project proposals were due to the CSA on January 6, 2009. CSA staff conducted a technical review of the proposals

¹¹ On October 19, 2010, Governor Schwarzenegger signed AB 1628. Among other provisions, this bill authorized an additional \$200 million in lease-revenue bonds for the SB 81 Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facilities Construction Financing Program.

and counties were given the opportunity to correct technical deficiencies. Following individual county presentations of their projects, the ESC rated the proposals in accordance with the established criteria and ranked the proposals for funding consideration by the CSA Board. At their March 19, 2009 meeting, the CSA Board took action and conditionally awarded State financing to six of the fourteen counties submitting construction proposals. One of the partially funded counties withdrew from the process due to the small partial award they received. The remaining funds were offered to the next counties on the rank-ordered eligible funding list. As a result, one other county was fully funded, but the remaining counties declined partial funding awards citing their inability to commit additional county dollars to complete the full scope of work as defined in their proposals.

As of June 30, 2010, six counties remain participants in the SB 81 youthful offender rehabilitative facilities construction program (see Appendix K). Upon completion of these projects, each county will realize remodeled or new space in which to conduct meaningful and effective rehabilitative programs for youthful offenders.

Future Needs

Despite successful facility design, renovation and replacement efforts under the State bond program for adult jails in the 1980's and early 1990's, the State and Federal Construction Grant Program that concluded in October 2007, and including the most recent construction programs to be financed through State lease-revenue bonds authorized in the 2007 AB 900 and SB 81 legislation, construction and renovation will likely remain a critical long-term statewide need. As facilities age, cities and counties must repair and remedy older facilities to maintain functional use and existing capacity, and should upgrade to current construction codes in critical structural areas including fire and life safety. Construction and renovation efforts are essential to the ongoing safe operation of California's local correctional system to protect inmates/wards and staff and to maintain public safety.

A myriad of factors drive local adult and juvenile facility bed space needs including: statewide population growth; crime and arrest rates; the use and effectiveness of prevention and intervention programs; new laws including prison and parole reform; and local judicial and correctional philosophies, policies and practices. The dynamic nature of these factors makes forecasting future needs an inexact science. Historically, in California and elsewhere, bed space needs have eventually outpaced capacity, which has resulted in bed shortages and facility crowding despite the significant use of alternatives. For example, since 1996, the CSA has administered a number of State and Federal grants aimed at reducing crime and delinquency as described in Chapter 5. And, although crime and arrest rates may fluctuate greatly (especially in the short-term), based upon the Department of Finance's population projections, there is little doubt that California's statewide population growth will be a major factor impacting the State's future detention needs. See Figure Five.

Figure Five

**CALIFORNIA'S PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH
2000 – 2050**

Year	Total Population	10-Year Percentage Increase
2000 Actual	*33,873,086	N/A
2010 Projected	**39,135,676	Projected +16% from 2000
2020 Projected	**44,135,923	Projected +13% from 2010
2030 Projected	**49,240,891	Projected +12% from 2020
2040 Projected	**54,266,115	Projected +10% from 2030
2050 Projected	**59,507,876	Projected +10% from 2040

*State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 *Historical Population Estimates for City, County and the State, 1991-2000, with 1990 and 2000 Census Counts*. Sacramento, California, August 2007

** State of California, Department of Finance, *Population Projections for California and its Counties 2000 – 2050, by Age, Gender and Race/Ethnicity*, Sacramento, California, July 2007.

Adult Facilities: As indicated previously, the CSA administered a variety of statewide bond programs for adult jail construction in the 1980's and early 1990's that were major capacity building efforts for adult jails as described in previous legislative reports. The beds that were added under the Federal VOI/TIS Construction Grant Program further helped to build needed capacity. However, California's adult jails exceed their current capacity by 7,456 beds (computed based on the average daily jail population for 2009 of 83,184 versus a current statewide jail capacity of 75,728). Additional jail beds are needed to limit early releases (189,923 persons were released from local jails earlier than scheduled due to capacity constraints in 2009). And, nearly 2.6 million arrest warrants (including 288,784 felony arrest warrants) were unserved in 2009. This need for additional jail beds is also evident by the 24 counties that submitted jail construction proposals in response to the AB 900 Phase I RFP and the one county that submitted a jail construction proposal in response to the AB 900 Phase I, Round 2 RFP. The total net-gain in jail beds proposed for all 25 projects totaled 10,688. This reflects the bed need through the year 2011 of only 25 of the 57 counties that operate county jails. The \$750 million in State lease-revenue financing authorized in Phase I of AB 900 that is currently in the process of being awarded to local county jurisdictions will help build capacity to meet the needs in those counties through 2011. Should the benchmarks established by the Legislature in AB 900 be met in Phase I of the lease-revenue bond funding program, namely the siting or construction of 4,000 jail beds and 2,000 SCRF beds, then Phase II of the funding program will provide an additional \$470 million for future local jail construction.

Juvenile Facilities: The funds from the Federal VOI/TIS Construction Grant Program coupled with the State general funds appropriated between 1997 and 2002 (as

previously described in this report), were the first major infusion of local juvenile facility construction funds in several decades. As a result, there was a tremendous need to build needed local capacity and replace unsafe, outdated and dilapidated juvenile facilities that were originally designed and built 30 to 60 years ago.

Changes in law are significant factors driving local juvenile facility bed needs. Since January 1, 1997, the Legislature has provided counties with a fiscal incentive to treat criminally delinquent minors in their local jurisdictions as opposed to incurring a “sliding scale fee” if they commit minors to the custody of the State’s Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), formerly the California Youth Authority. Since that time, DJJ’s youth institution population has decreased significantly from over 10,000 in FY 1996 to 1,499 youths in DJJ institutions and camps as of December 2009. In addition, provisions of Senate Bill 81 (juvenile justice realignment) prohibited DJJ from accepting juvenile court commitments and parole violators unless convicted of specified violent serious offenses and/or sex offenses. This juvenile justice realignment has resulted in an increased population of higher risk offenders being committed to local juvenile halls and camps for secure housing, as well as education, evidence-based treatment and program opportunities that can best be provided locally with the participation of family members. In these cases, juvenile halls are also being used as local training schools in addition to pre-dispositional detention centers.

In total, projects funded under the Federal and State Construction Grant Program, combined with county match dollars, increased critically needed local juvenile facility capacity by 3,168 beds and significantly improved conditions of confinement in counties statewide. At the conclusion of the program in 2007, the statewide local juvenile facility bed need was met in many of California’s counties. However, there are exceptions. Some counties still need to replace old, outdated facilities, other counties continue to face chronic crowding problems and still other counties do not have juvenile facilities of their own and must send their youth to other counties to be detained.

The Legislature has since shifted focus from providing funding to increase bed capacity, to providing funding to support and improve the rehabilitation of youthful offenders at the local level through SB 81. Among its provisions, SB 81 authorized \$100 million in lease-revenue bonds to finance the construction, expansion or renovation of facilities that include rehabilitation as a core component of the operational philosophy as described earlier in this chapter.¹² Unfortunately, this limited amount of funding will help only six counties build the necessary space in which to conduct meaningful and effective rehabilitative programs for youthful offenders. The statewide local need was shown in the fourteen initially submitted construction proposals requesting a total of \$232,171,672, far exceeding the \$100 million of lease-revenue bond financing authorized under SB 81.

¹² On October 19, 2010, Governor Schwarzenegger signed AB 1628. Among other provisions, this bill authorized an additional \$200 million in lease-revenue bonds for the SB 81 Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facilities Construction Financing Program.

CHAPTER 5

JUVENILE AND ADULT GRANT PROGRAMS

The CSA has a long history of administering and awarding over \$3 billion in Federal and State grants over the past 25 years. These grant-funded projects included ground breaking initiatives aimed at reducing crime and delinquency among adults and juveniles. The CSA administered six State-funded initiatives, three Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention programs and three Federally supported statewide initiatives during this biennial reporting period, all of which focus on reducing crime in California's communities. The programs discussed in this chapter include:

1. State Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act
2. Proud Parenting Program
3. Youth Centers and Youth Shelters
4. Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding
5. Senate Bill 81 Pilot Projects
6. Youthful Offender Block Grant
7. Title II Formula Grants Program
8. Disproportionate Minority Contact (statewide initiative)
9. Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program
10. Anger Management and Youth Violence Prevention Training Project (statewide initiative)
11. Best Practices Approach Initiative (statewide initiative)
12. Title V Community Prevention Grants Program

STATE-FUNDED JUVENILE AND ADULT PROGRAMS

State Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act

The Crime Prevention Act of 2000 redefined front line law enforcement services to include locally developed programs based on approaches that have proved effective in reducing juvenile crime and delinquency among at-risk youth (Chapter 353). The Act required the integral involvement of Juvenile Justice Coordinating Councils (JJCCs) in the development of comprehensive multi-agency juvenile justice plans (CMJJP). These plans included an assessment of existing resources targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders and their families and an action strategy that demonstrated a collaborative, integrated approach to implementing graduated responses to juvenile crime and delinquency.

The Crime Prevention Act, now referred to as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA), initially included an appropriation of \$121.3 million in FY 2000/2001, and required the State Controller's Office to distribute funds directly to counties on a per

capita basis following CSA approval of the county's CMJJP. In FYs 2001/2002, 2002/2003 and 2003/2004, State Budget Acts appropriated \$116.3 million to this initiative. In FY 2004/2005, the State Budget Act appropriated \$99.7 million for the JJCPA Program. Subsequent legislation clarified provisions relating to the expenditure of these funds and modified annual reporting requirements, for both counties and the CSA, on program outcomes and expenditures (Chapter 21, Statutes of 2002).

The 2005 Budget Act (for FY 2005/2006) included \$26.1 million for the JJCPA Program. This amount was intended to cover counties' expenditures for the first quarter of FY 2006/2007 (July through September 2006). As the State budget is typically not in place before July 1, these funds were intended to ensure that at least one quarter's worth of funding was available for counties' program close-out if, for some reason, the expected \$100 million was not appropriated in a future fiscal year. (Subsequently, counties received \$119 million in the 2006 Budget Act and in the 2007 Budget Act.) The \$26.1 million allocation was also intended to save the State funds, by realigning the time period for the distribution of JJCPA funds with the actual time period in which they are expended (previously, JJCPA funds were distributed nine months before the start of the new fiscal year and earned interest to further support program costs.) See Appendix L for a listing of the agencies funded.

The 2008 Budget Act appropriated \$112 million for JJCPA. However, a mid-year budget correction reduced the funding to \$62 million. Additionally, future funding for the program was shifted from State General Fund to the Vehicle License Fee (VLF) fund. As the VLF is funded by automobile registration fees the amount of available funding varies quarterly based upon receipts. For FY 2008/2009, the last year for which data is available, State fund expenditures for JJCPA totaled \$91,605,259.

A total of 56 counties participate in the JJCPA, which at its height funded 190 different juvenile justice programs. In FY 2008/2009 there were 166 different programs funded. Information about these programs is available on the CSA's website (www.csa.ca.gov).

To assess the effectiveness of these programs, which span the continuum of responses to juvenile crime and delinquency, the JJCPA requires counties to submit annual reports to the CSA on program outcomes and expenditures (beginning October 2002). The CSA also submits an annual report to the Legislature which aggregates statewide fiscal and programmatic data. Following are highlights from the 2008/2009 Annual Report (released March 2010), which is available on the above mentioned CSA website.

- The Statewide Summary of Average Per Capita Program Costs shows that a total of 95,641 minors received services in the JJCPA programs during the reporting period. This summary also shows that it cost an average of \$1,198.23 per minor. Considering there were 98,703 participants in the first year of the JJCPA Program, with a per capita cost of \$1,201.53, the numbers for FY 2008/2009 reflect the

counties' commitment to providing cost-effective services to as many at-risk youth and young offenders as possible.

- **Juvenile Justice Outcomes:** The results for the statutorily-mandated outcomes indicate that the JJCPA programs, as a whole, are making a significant difference in curbing juvenile crime and delinquency. For example, the analysis of outcomes for juveniles receiving program services compared to juveniles in a county-designated reference group shows that:
 - Youth participating in JJCPA programs were arrested for new crimes and incarcerated at significantly lower rates than youth in a comparable reference group.
 - JJCPA participants successfully completed probation and court-ordered community service at significantly higher rates than youth in the comparison group.
 - JJCPA youth attended a significantly greater percentage of school days, achieved significantly higher grade point averages and were significantly less likely to be suspended or expelled from school than reference group youth.

It should be noted that the information above is substantially similar to the data reported in the 2008 Legislative Report. The JJCPA program has remained fairly consistent in serving close to 100,000 minors every year. Additionally, JJCPA participants continue to demonstrate statistically significant outcomes regarding reduced arrest rates, increased completion of probation rates and more school days attended than non-participating reference group youth.

Proud Parenting

The Proud Parenting program supports nine community-based organizations and one local probation agency serving 14 to 25 year old fathers and/or mothers of children who are at risk of being victimized and/or engaging in inappropriate behavior by virtue of their parent's status or history.

The underlying goal of the Proud Parenting Program is to break the inter-generational cycle of violence and delinquency among the children of project participants by increasing their parenting knowledge, improving attitudes about being responsible parents and strengthening relationships between participants and their children. The program is based upon the curriculum developed for the Young Men as Fathers Program (YMAF), a successful initiative that served as the foundation for the Proud Parenting Program.

In 2005, upon reorganization of CDCR, the CSA assumed grant administration responsibility for the Proud Parenting Programs. In 2009 CSA developed a new Request for Proposal (RFP) and subsequently awarded 10 Proud Parenting Program grant awards of approximately \$83,500 each. CSA is requiring all grantees to

participate in data collection efforts and is currently analyzing the first year's data. Through June 30, 2010, over 300 young parents had been served.

Future funding for these grants may continue for up to three years depending on grantee performance and the annual State appropriation process. See Appendix M for a list of grantees and grant amounts.

Youth Centers and Youth Shelters

The Youth Centers and Youth Shelters Program involves four allocations of funds dedicated to the renovation and construction of local centers and shelters serving at-risk youth.

- The County Correctional Facility Capital Expenditure and Youth Facility Bond Act of 1988 (Proposition 86) provided \$25 million for the acquisition, construction, renovation and equipping of youth centers and shelters. These funds were awarded to 41 youth centers and 28 youth shelters.
- Ten years later, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 2796, which established the Gang Violence Prevention, Detention and Public Protection Act and provided another \$25 million for nonprofit agencies to acquire, renovate and construct youth centers (Chapter 499, Statutes of 1998). This appropriation funded 24 additional centers.
- In 2000, Proposition 12 augmented the AB 2796 appropriation by \$5 million, which funded five more youth centers.
- AB 1740 (Chapter 52, Statutes of 2000) included funds for an additional project.
- The two final youth centers under construction opened in 2008.

Since this program involves grants of public funds, the law requires continuous monitoring of the youth centers and shelters (10 years for renovations of existing structures and 20 years for new facility construction). In April 2005 the CSA assumed responsibility for this program, which involves 59 active grants. There are presently 53 active youth centers but this number will decrease each year until 2028, when statutorily-required monitoring responsibilities will cease.

Youth centers offer activities and services during nonschool hours to children and teens (ages 6-17), including recreation, health and fitness, citizenship and leadership development, job training, anti-gang programs, teen pregnancy prevention programs and counseling for problems such as drug and alcohol abuse. In addition to these basic program features, youth centers may offer mentoring, tutoring, culinary arts, gardening, computer skills training, music, arts, and other activities.

Youth shelters provide services to assist runaway, homeless, abused and neglected youth with completing their education and/or obtaining employment, with reuniting with families or finding a suitable home and with their immediate survival needs. Many shelters operate in conjunction with youth centers, allowing sheltered youth to take

advantage of the full range of youth center programs and services when not in school or involved in activities related to family reunification or independent living.

Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding

In July 2005 Governor Schwarzenegger signed legislation that appropriated over \$168.7 million in State funds to support a broad spectrum of county probation services targeting at-risk youth, juvenile offenders (those on probation as well as those detained in local juvenile facilities) and the families of these youth (Assembly Bill 139, Chapter 74, Statutes of 2005). The amount of funds apportioned to each county was designated in statute. See Appendix N for a listing of the counties and the program allocations.

AB 139 also provided \$32.7 million for specified services in counties that operate juvenile camps and/or ranches. These funds are allocated to counties according to the number of occupied camp/ranch beds. See Appendix O for a listing of the counties funded and their camps/ranches.

The legislation directed the CDCR to administer these funds, and CDCR entrusted the CSA with this responsibility. For administrative purposes, the CSA refers to this effort as the Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding (JPCF) Program.

The JPCF Program, in effect, replaced the Comprehensive Youth Services Act, which provided Federal dollars to county probation departments beginning in 1997/1998, through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Counties used these Federal dollars to fund services and programs across the continuum of options, from prevention/early intervention through custody.

All funds allocated to counties through the JPCF Program were intended to support the delivery of services authorized by the enabling legislation. There are 23 categories of services eligible for expenditures. These are:

1. Educational Advocacy/Attendance Monitoring
2. Mental Health Assessment/Counseling
3. Home Detention
4. Social Responsibility Training
5. Family Mentoring
6. Parent Peer Support
7. Life Skills Counseling
8. Prevocational/Vocational Training
9. Family Crisis Intervention
10. Individual, Family and Group Counseling
11. Parenting Skills Development
12. Drug and Alcohol Education
13. Respite Care
14. Counseling, Monitoring and Treatment

15. Gang Intervention
16. Sex and Health Education
17. Anger Management, Violence Prevention, Conflict Resolution
18. Aftercare Services
19. Information/Referral–Community Services
20. Case Management
21. Therapeutic Day Treatment
22. Transportation for JPCF Services
23. Emergency and Temporary Shelter

Counties may use their JPCF funds to serve parents or other family members of eligible youth if doing so will promote increased self-sufficiency, personal responsibility and family stability for the child. In these situations, services must be provided pursuant to a family service plan and, if multiple agencies are involved in delivering services, the plan must be developed through a collaborative effort involving representatives from those agencies.

In keeping with the Administration's focus on ensuring fiscal and programmatic accountability, the CSA collected data on a semi-annual basis from county probation departments to monitor program compliance and to assess performance.

It should be noted that several State budget related actions occurred during this reporting period which resulted in significant changes to the funding allocated to the JPCF Program. The 2008 State Budget Act signed by the Governor on August 23, 2008 reduced the JPCF allocation to each county by 10 percent. On February 20, 2009, Senate Bill (SB) X3 was chaptered, which placed into statute several additional changes affecting JPCF as well as the role of CSA in administering these funds.

The major JPCF changes related to SB X3 are as follows:

- An overall reduction in the 2008/2009 program funding from \$151,842,000 to \$122,865,000;
- An overall reduction in 2008/2009 camp funding from \$29,430,000 to \$23,818,000;
- A split of the funding source between the State General Fund and the Vehicle Licensing Fee (VLF) with the VLF becoming the sole funding source for JPCF in FY 2009/2010;
- The State Controller's Office (SCO) became responsible for disbursing JPCF allocations from the VLF to counties in quarterly installments;
- CSA no longer has administrative oversight of the program portion of JPCF following the close out of FY 2008/2009: and
- CSA will continue to collect information associated with the rated capacity of camps and the number of occupied beds, and will calculate the allotment to be released by the SCO.

Senate Bill 81 Pilot Projects

On August 24, 2007, the Legislature enacted Senate Bill 81 (SB 81, Chapter 175, Statutes of 2007) directing the CSA to allocate funding for two one-time probation projects with the overarching goal of testing program models for reducing the number of offenders entering State prison.

The legislation directed that funding for one of the pilot projects be provided to a probation department in a large, urban county. CSA was informed by CDCR, Office of Legislation, that it was the intent of SB 81 to identify Los Angeles as the large, urban county. The funding is to be used for prevention or supervision services for probationers. This pilot project is to target 18-25 year old probationers with known gang affiliations and provide services to probationers within a jurisdiction that has known gang “hot spots”. The project is to work with other local law enforcement agencies as necessary to coordinate the project and enhance services to the gang “hot spots”.

The second pilot project was specifically identified in the legislation as Alameda County. The project is to target adult probationers and other at-risk populations. The funding for this pilot project may be used to pay for efforts directed at de-escalating community conflict, encouraging mediation among probationers and other at-risk populations and for the development of employment and educational programs. The project is to include collaborative efforts with community based organizations and service providers.

Each pilot project is to be funded at five million dollars (\$5,000,000) with funds available for expenditure by the county probation departments for a period of three years concluding on August 23, 2010. Both pilot projects will provide CSA with an evaluation and report at the end of the project.

Youthful Offender Block Grant

Senate Bill 81 (SB 81, Chapter 175) also established the Youthful Offender Block Grant program which reached its full funding level of \$93.3 million in 2009/2010. This annual funding stream is for the realignment of youthful offender populations from State facilities to county facilities/programs, and supports the concept that public safety is enhanced by supervising and providing services for youth in their own communities. Under realignment, youth will be able to participate in local rehabilitative services and programs, including both custodial and non-custodial corrective services. Consistent with best practices, counties have been deemed better suited to provide these services and can do so in the proximity of the youthful offender’s family and community.

Under SB 81 each county receives an annual Block Grant amount based on a statutorily defined formula that considers a county’s juvenile population and the number of juvenile felony dispositions. The intent is to provide financial support to counties for non-707(b)

wards, i.e., lower level offenders, who will no longer be sent to the Division of Juvenile Justice, but will instead be provided rehabilitative programs and services locally.

Under amendments included in SBX4 13 (Chapter 22, Statutes of 2009) counties are required to submit a Juvenile Justice Development Plan (JJDP) to CSA by May 1st of each year outlining how they will spend their Youthful Offender Block Grant funds in the next fiscal year.

To guide counties in appropriate use of their Block Grant funds, the legislature identified several key components counties could employ to positively and effectively impact the lives of juveniles who will remain under their supervision. Among these key components are:

- Adequate risk and needs assessments;
- The ability to utilize a multitude of graduated sanctions from treatment to intensive supervision and detention;
- Re-entry and aftercare programs;
- Agency capacity building; and
- The formation or expansion of regional networks.

All 58 counties met the new requirement to submit a JJDP outlining planned expenditures for FY 2010/2011. County strategies for the use of Youthful Offender Block Grant funds are consistent with the Legislature's intent to enhance the rehabilitative and supervision services for the target juvenile population. Strategies identified in the JJDP are as diverse as the counties in California, recognizing local needs and priorities.

Additional new requirements were included in SBX4 13, including a requirement that counties report their actual YOBG expenditures by October 1st, of each year. Also, by October 1st, of each year, counties are now required to report performance outcomes related to YOBG. CSA developed standardized formats to facilitate county reporting of YOBG information and data and those formats were recently made available to all counties. Following receipt of these county reports, CSA will be reporting a summary of YOBG expenditures and outcomes to the legislature, and posting the same information on its website, by March 15, 2011 (as required by SBX4 13).

See Appendix P for funding allocations.

FEDERALLY-FUNDED JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The CSA has administrative oversight for the following three Federal grant programs and one statewide initiative nested within Title II and Title V funding sources:

- Title II, Formula Grants Program;
- Juvenile Accountability Block Grants;
- Title V, Community Prevention Grants Program; and
- Disproportionate Minority Contact (statewide initiative).

Typically, California receives approximately 10 percent of the national funding available after earmarked funding has been removed for discretionary grants. The number of active Federal grants varies from year to year, but averages 91 for this reporting period. The funding cycles also vary with each program.

Depending on the program, grantees are approved for funding for one or three years, but are required to reapply every year. The majority of grants are to local units of government. Title II B is the only program that allows grants to be made directly to community-based organizations and units of local government, including tribal governments.

Title II, Formula Grants Program

Pursuant to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, the CSA, as the Designated State Agency, is responsible for administration of the Federal juvenile justice grants programs. The JJDP Act also requires each state to establish a State Advisory Group. Under this Federal program, and in California, this group is known as the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP) and has responsibilities that include: 1) participating in the development and review of the State's three-year juvenile justice plan; 2) reviewing grant applications; 3) providing recommendations regarding the State's compliance with the core protections of the JJDP Act; and 4) reviewing the progress of projects funded under the State plan. This body of Governor-appointed subject matter experts is committed to enhancing the quality of life for all youth in California which is evidenced by the consistent and creative level of support provided to system stakeholders and participants. Generally referred to as Title II, the program aims to increase the capacity of State and local governments to support the development of more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, accountability-based sanctions and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

Authorized by the JJDP Act of 2002, this program has evolved since its inception in 1974, when first enacted. As part of the eligibility requirements for the program, participant states must comply with four core protections identified in this Federal

legislation. The core protections include: deinstitutionalization of status offenders; sight and sound separation of juveniles from adult offenders during incarceration; removal of juvenile offenders from jails and lockups; and examination and reduction of racial and ethnic disparities or disproportionate minority contact within the juvenile justice system. In response to these core protections, California has enacted relevant State law and has tasked the CSA with continued monitoring and leadership of compliance efforts as indicated in its Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan. California's grant award for Federal fiscal year (FFY) 2008 was \$6,773,400 and for FFY 2009 was \$7,272,000.

The delinquency prevention component of Title II is geared toward youth ages 5 to 14 who exhibit known risk factors for future delinquency. As a primary goal, this program promotes delinquency prevention and early intervention efforts that reduce the flow of juvenile offenders into the juvenile justice system. The intervention component is aimed at youth, ages 10 to 17, previously identified as chronic or habitual status offenders or nonserious repeat offenders, and seeks to change identified behaviors or attitudes observed in these youth while preserving public safety.

An annual analysis of crime and delinquency data and trends helps to shape program efforts supported by Title II grant funds. California's 2006 Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan (2006-2008) identified five priority program areas and subsequently awarded funding to 16 subgrantees that came to an end June 30, 2010 (see Appendix Q for program listing). These priority program areas were:

- Mental Health Services for Youth and Families;
- Gender Specific Services;
- Substances Abuse Treatment;
- Gang Prevention and Intervention; and
- Aftercare and Reentry Services.

In developing the 2009-2011 Comprehensive Three-Year State Plan, California's SACJJDP commenced further examination of gaps in service in order to ensure support of the juvenile justice systems needs. As a result of this work, five new State priority areas were identified to concentrate funding and programs:

- Alternatives to Detention;
- Disproportionate Minority Contact;
- Evidence-based/promising practices;
- Holistic Approaches to Offender Counsel; and
- Restorative Justice Principles.

At least two-thirds of the Title II Formula Block Grant funds awarded to each state must be used for programs operated by local public and private agencies and federally recognized tribal governments (approximately \$2000 - \$7000). Upon recommendation from the SACJJDP, the CSA allocated an additional \$73,000 in available Federal funds to support Native American Tribal Program(s). A competitive RFP process was

undertaken in the fall of 2007 resulting in one grant award to [Mooretown Rancheria](#) for a total of \$240,000 over the course of a three-year grant period.

Mooretown Rancheria, in collaboration with the Youth Enrichment Program, Feather River Tribal Health, Butte County Juvenile Hall and the Inter Tribal Intervention Task Force, provides substance abuse prevention and intervention services to native youth between the ages of 12 and 17. The Youth Substance Abuse Prevention and Intervention Project (Y-SAP) provides services including Substance Abuse Prevention Workshops, culturally appropriate activities redirecting negative youth behavior and wrap-around services as needed.

Support of the Y-SAP program will come to an end September 30, 2010. As such, the SACJJDP has dedicated additional funding and resources in support of tribes, and is currently undergoing a competitive process to identify grantee(s). This process is dedicated to enhancing support for tribe(s) that will result in the bolstering of infrastructure and quality programming with quality outcomes for the benefit of tribal youth.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (Statewide Initiative)

To receive a Formula Grants award pursuant to Title II, states must demonstrate a good faith effort to address Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC), which refers to the overrepresentation of youth of color who come into contact with the juvenile justice system (at all points, from arrest through confinement) relative to their numbers in the general population.

Using a multi-faceted approach of direct service, education, and support and advocacy, California strives to reduce the overrepresentation of youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system - with the ultimate goal being a fair and equitable justice system. Toward that end, the DMC statewide initiative follows three tracks: direct service through the Enhanced DMC-Technical Assistance Project grants and the DMC Support grants; education/awareness through our implementation of educational mandates for grantees and stakeholders; and support through both resources and advocacy.

Direct Service:

[Enhanced DMC Technical Assistance Project \(TAP\)](#)

- Funds made available through the Enhanced DMC-TAP support probation departments in understanding and identifying DMC to better equip these agencies with the tools and resources needed to provide leadership in developing and/or strengthening community-based DMC reduction activities. The Enhanced DMC-TAP program is comprised of three 12-month phases actively underway in Fresno, Humboldt, Marin, Orange, Sacramento, Ventura, and Yolo (See Appendix O for

program listing). Each phase increases in funding with the final phase resulting in the use of 12 percent of the Title II funds allocated for DMC reduction efforts.

- Due to the success of the first set of Enhanced DMC-TAP grantees, the SACJJDP determined to continue DMC efforts to ensure appropriate sustainability occurs with counties already involved in DMC Initiatives longer than 18-months. As a result, CSA dedicated \$600,000 in Title II funds for continued DMC support activities for Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Clara, San Francisco, and Santa Cruz counties.

Education and Awareness:

Education and awareness of juvenile justice system stakeholders is a critical factor in its reduction. The first educational activity offered involves the DMC Coordinator working with experts to provide basic DMC education at the request of local jurisdictions. This education is geared for those entities wanting to better understand what DMC means, the history of DMC and what expectations are related to the DMC mandate at the Federal level.

The second educational activity, and one of CSA's most successful, is related to use of incentives within our Federal funding sources that invite local jurisdictions to increase their knowledge of DMC. The CSA embedded a DMC focus within its [Title V](#) and [Title II Formula Block Grants](#) over the course of the last two years. Subsequently, and for the first time in 2008, CSA embedded, in the [Juvenile Accountability Block Grant](#) (JABG), a DMC educational component with the hope that DMC education and awareness is bolstered at pivotal decision-points within the juvenile justice system throughout counties in California.

The third educational activity is the statewide DMC Education Initiative, funded through the Federal Title II Formula Block Grant and comprised of a unique statewide training event called the DMC Regional Training Grant.

Capitalizing on existing work related to "Closing the Achievement Gap", by partnering with the educational system, CSA utilizes an expert trainer to conduct regional trainings for agency representatives that participate locally in the School Attendance Review Board (SARB) and other school disciplinary processes. CSA and the expert trainer, Dr. Rita Cameron Wedding, specifically focus on engaging law enforcement, school personnel and other stakeholders in the dialogue of DMC reduction and generating additional ideas for exploring and eliminating racial and ethnic disparities observed in suspensions, expulsions, and academic underachievement – often the pathways for youth of color entering the juvenile justice system (see Appendix O).

Support and Advocacy:

In addition to the activities described above, the DMC Subcommittee (made up of State and local experts) to the SACJJDP has been determined to provide leadership for DMC reduction. This focus, in keeping with the multi-faceted approach and guiding principles that support collaboration with local and State stakeholders, targeted law enforcement and school districts; disciplines often considered the pipeline for our youth of color coming into contact with the juvenile justice system.

To that end, CSA undertook a collaborative partnership with the Sacramento Police Department as a pilot project that involved providing DMC training to all department officers over the course of 20 weeks beginning March 2009. As a result, CSA and the SACJJDP have initiated a dialogue with the California Police Chiefs Association to facilitate the inclusion of a DMC educational component into the Police Academy.

Similarly, CSA's DMC approach has also resulted in the inclusion of a DMC educational component into the State's Probation Officer Core Course whereby every newly hired probation officer in the State will now be required to receive topical training; one aspect of this training will include discussion of disparity and disproportionality as it relates to race/ethnicity in the field of probation.

Finally, the DMC Subcommittee in response to much of the technical assistance already provided to local jurisdictions, has identified a growing need/demand for educational resources that help build the knowledge and skills necessary to develop and sustain effective DMC reduction efforts. As such the current focus for the DMC Support and Advocacy component is two-fold. The first is to develop a curriculum in response to the growing need. The overarching goal of the curriculum is to continue to build capacity at the local level by educating justice and social service professionals on DMC. This will include history, causal factors, and best-practice approaches to reducing the disparity and disproportionality within their professional universe. Secondly, a focus will be placed on increasing Probation Departments' knowledge of, and access to, best practice DMC interventions that will reduce the number of youth detained in custody for administrative violations and failure to appear bench warrants.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program

Since 1998, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program has been made possible through an annual Federal appropriation from the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The purpose of this program is to create greater accountability of juveniles in the criminal justice system. Juvenile offenders face consequences that make them aware of, and accountable for, the loss and injury perpetrated upon the victim.

Direct funding allocations for this noncompetitive grant are restricted to units of local and tribal government, and are based on a formula taking into account local criminal

justice expenditures and the level of Part I (Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting) violent crime. Projects funded must select from one or more of the 17 program purpose areas, or focal points for program goals and approaches, in creating their coordinated enforcement plan for reducing juvenile crime. A local advisory board, whose membership includes representatives from the criminal justice system, schools, businesses and social or community service organizations, develops the plan. Outcome data is collected at the local level for each program purpose area selected and reported to both the CSA and to the OJJDP to facilitate the measurement of program effectiveness. California's data is compiled by OJJDP, with the other states' information, into a comprehensive report to Congress.

Using the formula described above, the Federal government predetermines how funds are distributed. Based on the formula, jurisdictions allotted \$10,000 or more are eligible to receive a direct award. Some jurisdictions eligible for a direct award waive their funds to adjoining jurisdictions for larger programs. See Appendix R for a listing of the jurisdictions receiving a direct award. In the event that counties are not eligible for a direct award there are set-aside funds available that are intended to meet a variety of needs for small jurisdictions. Another strategy used to serve the efforts of the JABG program is through the distribution of undesignated funds.

- **Set-Aside Funds:** These funds must be expended in a manner that benefits smaller local jurisdictions that fall below the minimum direct award funding threshold of \$10,000 or for a statewide initiative that benefits the State's juvenile justice system. Approximately \$500,000 in set-aside funds is available each year. The current set-aside funds have been allocated to support the Governor's gang initiative, the California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention Program (CalGRIP).
- **Undesignated Funds:** These funds (plus any accrued interest) may be used by State or local agencies, as well as private and/or nonprofit organizations, to support efforts related to juvenile corrections operations, programs having an impact beyond a single jurisdiction or initiatives the State may wish to focus resources on in its efforts to curb juvenile crime. The current unrestricted funds have been allocated to support the Best Practices Approach Initiative.

To aid program efficiencies, the CSA has delegated many responsibilities for the JABG program to the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Figure six shows the total listing of program purpose areas from which subgrantees may choose, as well as the number of subgrantees per chosen area.

Figure Six

Program Purpose Areas	Total Number of Programs per Program Purpose Area
1. Graduated sanctions	4
2. Corrections/detention facilities construction or operation	1
3. Court staffing and pretrial services	4
4. Hiring additional prosecutors	1
5. Expediting prosecution of violent offenders	2
6. Training for new law enforcement and court personnel	1
7. Juvenile gun courts	0
8. Juvenile drug courts	7
9. Juvenile records systems	2
10. Information sharing	3
11. Accountability based programs to reduce recidivism	11
12. Risk and needs assessment	4
13. School safety	1
14. Restorative justice	3
15. Juvenile courts and probation	4
16. Detention/corrections personnel	0
17. Establishing, improving, and coordinating pre-release and post-release systems and programs to facilitate the successful re-entry of juvenile offenders from State and local custody to the community.	

California's funding for the JABG program has decreased significantly since FFY 2001/2002 from \$24,546,361, to \$4,161,938 in FFY 2009/2010. The decrease in funding that occurred has been a reflection of budget constraints, along with concern for demonstrated program effectiveness nationwide. *The Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Program: 2005 Report to Congress* outlined the steps that were taken at the Federal level to develop and implement a performance measurement system to address the program effectiveness concern. With these added reporting requirements funding has remained stable since 2006.

Throughout the JABG application and contracting process with local government, CSA's role has included: building professional relationships with subgrantees and others involved in juvenile justice; reviewing local funding applications for compliance with Federal and State requirements; contract development and administration; data

collection; and preparation of statistical reports. Additionally, it is an integral part of the grant administration process for CSA staff to perform on-site program compliance monitoring of subgrantees, with emphasis on fiscal and program accountability, as well as technical assistance needs.

The Anger Management and Youth Violence Prevention Training (AMYVPT) Project

In July 2009 CSA launched the Anger Management and Youth Violence Prevention Training (AMYVPT) Project. This grant provides \$1.1 million in JABG funding to twenty-four (24) county probation departments. The funding will implement and or expand anger management and violence prevention training programs to probation youth in juvenile halls, camps, ranches, and in communities statewide. The project has a projected timeline of two years beginning July 1, 2009 and will end June 30, 2011.

The JABG funds utilized for this project were set aside for Governor Schwarzenegger's California Gang Reduction, Intervention and Prevention (CalGRIP) initiative aimed at combating gang and youth violence. The Office of Gang and Youth Violence Policy (OGYVP), which coordinates statewide gang and youth violence efforts, recommended that the JABG funds be used to implement an evidenced-based model of training in anger management and violence prevention for juvenile offenders. The project uses teaching strategies and techniques common to evidenced-based models of anger management training which have shown positive results in cost effectively reducing youth crime and recidivism. The intent of the project is to provide probation departments with sustainable anger management and youth violence prevention training so staff can deliver effective evidenced-based programming to youth. The funds will be used by probation departments to contract for services with vendors who meet the eligibility criteria as qualified providers of anger management and youth violence prevention training (see Appendix S).

The Best Practices Approach Initiative (BPAI)

On August 1, 2009 CSA released approximately \$1.7 million dollars in JABG funding to support the use of evidence-based practices (EBP). This funding was set aside for the Best Practices Approach Initiative (BPAI) to provide training and technical assistance to juvenile justice agencies statewide in the implementation of evidence-based practices, programs and principles over the course of a three-year project period.

Through a competitive bid process, a vendor with expertise in best practice approaches was identified to assist probation departments and other JABG eligible recipients in developing and increasing their knowledge and use of EBP which has been proven successful in reducing recidivism in youthful offenders. The Administrative Office of the Courts was included as a partner in the project to support the inclusion of the courts and other court stakeholders in this initiative.

The scope of work developed for the BPAI contains numerous deliverables that can be captured in **four primary objectives**:

1. Determine the juvenile justice system's state of progress in implementing EBP; develop web-based resources to facilitate counties sharing information about best practices; and provide a medium to announce their advancements in achieving key EBP performance outcome measures;
2. Provide statewide regional trainings on EBP and best practices to probation departments, judges and other stakeholders in the juvenile justice system;
3. Direct approximately two-thirds of the grant funding to provide organizational development and technical assistance services to three local juvenile justice systems, which includes the probation department, juvenile court partners, and their community stakeholders. This intensive, on the ground technical assistance and training will support each probation department and judicial community selected in implementing or enhancing the systems change needed to ensure a successful transition to an evidence-based approach; and
4. Develop a plan to help juvenile probation engage the courts, and other stakeholders in order to sustain these advances in California.

Title V, Community Delinquency Prevention Program

In 1992, the new Title V of the JJDP Act of 1974 established the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. Reauthorized in 2002, this program focuses on reducing risks and enhancing protective factors to prevent youth from entering the juvenile justice system.

Title V funds are allocated to qualifying states based on the relative number of juveniles below the age of criminal responsibility. States must award Title V funds to qualified units of local government through a competitive process. Each local program may be funded in 12-month increments for up to 3 years. To be eligible, a unit of local government must receive the State Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (SACJJDP) certification of compliance with the JJDP Act core protections (deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of adults and juveniles held in secure institutions, elimination of detention of minors in adult jails and lockups, and reduction in disproportionate minority contact); convene or designate a local multi-disciplinary Prevention Policy Board; provide 50 percent matching funds; and submit a 3-year, comprehensive community delinquency prevention plan.

Recipients must demonstrate ability in developing data-driven prevention plans, employing evidenced-based prevention strategies and conducting program evaluation to determine impact and program effectiveness.

In the summer of 2009, a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) was undertaken in support of the Title V program. The program was designed to assist the Disproportionate Minority Contact-Technical Assistance Project counties in assessing disparity and overrepresentation of disciplinary referrals from local school districts using promising approaches for addressing risk factors associated with the target population. The RFP resulted in one grant award of \$48,360 to San Diego County Probation Department (See Appendix T). Provided funds are available, and the grantee continues to illustrate progress, this grant will continue through June 30, 2012.

The San Diego County DMC Community Prevention Grant Program is a collaboration between the San Diego County Probation Department and the San Diego Unified School District. As partners, these agencies assess, review, modify and/or significantly change internal district or school site policies that affect delinquency rates, disparities with youth of color and disciplinary referrals to the Probation Department. By the end of the grant, these agencies will implement strategies to reduce youth of color from unsuccessfully exiting school and/or entering into the justice system. Through extensive data collection and analysis, San Diego Association of Governments has identified four communities (City Heights, Encanto, Logan Heights and Golden Hills) in which to focus their effort as they have high rates of juvenile crime and violence, high rates of school truancy, suspensions and expulsions, high percentages of youth of color and have more than 20% of the youth currently on probation.

CHAPTER 6

STANDARDS AND TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONS

The Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) Program was created by the legislature over thirty years ago to improve the competency of corrections personnel working in probation departments, local jails, and local juvenile detention facilities after studies unveiled the inadequacy of the selection and training of corrections personnel. The studies showed selection and training inconsistencies as major factors in safety, security, and litigation problems that troubled California's local corrections system. To accomplish the program's mission, the law directed the then, Board of Corrections (BOC), to develop statewide selection and training standards for local corrections personnel as well as create a statewide training program. In 2005, with the reorganization of the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency and the creation of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the STC program was expanded to include responsibility for developing selection and training standards for correctional peace officers employed in State youth and adult correctional facilities and parole programs.

LOCAL CORRECTIONS SELECTION AND TRAINING PROGRAM

When the STC program was created, personnel selection criteria and training standards varied widely among the scores of city and county corrections jurisdictions. At the time, many local agencies lacked formal training policies and, in some cases, staff training was nonexistent. STC filled that void through the development of shared selection and training standards for participating local corrections agencies. Those standards were developed as a collaborative effort with program stakeholders and are modified in the same manner. The standards provide legally defensible selection criteria and job-related training curricula that are vital and integral parts of the safe and competent management of local corrections. In 30 years, program participation has expanded from 70 participating agencies in 1980 to 175 participating agencies in 2010.

The STC division administers the Corrections Training Fund (CTF), which supports local agencies in their efforts to comply with STC's minimum standards related to the hiring and training of local corrections personnel in probation departments, jails and juvenile detention facilities. STC staff monitors compliance with these standards and provides on-going program support and technical assistance to participating agencies and training providers to help ensure that local corrections and probation staff are of the highest caliber.

Technical assistance and program support offered by STC staff continue to be important elements of the collaboration between STC and local agencies. For example, in recognition that many agencies were using in-house training, STC presented a 20 hour

Instructor Development Course on seven occasions during FY 2008/2009, serving 129 trainees; and on nine occasions during 2009/2010, serving 172 trainees. Additional examples of STC's ongoing program support to agencies include the following:

- Needs assessment instruction
- Core instructor development
- New training managers course
- Course design
- Other types of organizational development (e.g., strategic planning and organizational problem solving)

The STC maintains a cost-effective training delivery system that provides local agencies with a legally defensible process that identifies a wide array of training providers and job relevant courses. Additionally, this system provides quality assurance, efficient disbursement and accountability of local assistance funding, and complete documentation of selection and training activities performed by local corrections agencies. The STC program has a thirty year history of demonstrated success improving the quality of local corrections employees and providing agencies with a cost-effective method of risk management through staff selection and training practices.

Statute and Regulations

The CSA has legal responsibility to establish selection and training standards for local corrections personnel and to assist in offsetting the costs to local agencies by providing statewide subvention from the Corrections Training Fund. STC mandates are in Penal Code sections 6025-6037 and sections 6040.

The intent of the law is to improve skills and raise the level of competency of local corrections personnel. The underlying concept of the STC program is to provide a standardized local corrections selection and training system. STC program regulations are in Title 15, California Code of Regulations, Division 1, Subchapter 1, Sections 100-358.

Regulations Revision Project

In accordance with Penal Code section 6035, the CSA periodically conducts a review of the minimum standards pertaining to the selection and training of local corrections and probation officers. This review identifies and addresses needed improvements in current regulations.

The November 2001 comprehensive review of the STC regulations included a 13-member Executive Steering Committee (ESC) and 28 subject matter experts. Following public hearings in fall 2002 and the BOC approval, the final recommendations were forwarded to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) for legal review. OAL's approval of the revised regulations was delayed due to the loss of STC's local assistance funding, which occurred shortly after the regulations were submitted to OAL, but prior to final

approval. The revised regulations could not be approved because they referenced funding that had been removed from statute; thus, creating an inconsistency between the statute and the regulations.

In January 2005 a subsequent revision process removed references to local assistance funding from the regulations. The CSA approved removal of the language, but prior to public hearings on the matter, the local assistance funding was returned.

Attempts to complete the regulation revision have since been thwarted because the reinstatement of funding has occurred in Budget Act language each year and is not delineated in statute. As a result, the inconsistency between statute and regulations persists and cannot be corrected unless the funding provisions are returned to Penal Code.

Selection and Training Standards

The CSA sets statewide selection and training standards for adult corrections officers, juvenile corrections officers, and probation officers. The CSA's selection standards include:

1. achieving a passing score on a written selection examination;
2. competence in oral communication as demonstrated by an interview;
3. passing a background investigation conducted by the agency;
4. the successful completion of entry-level core training;
5. successful completion of an on-the-job probationary period;
6. ability to perform essential job functions as demonstrated by meeting the CSA's guidelines for vision, hearing, and medical screening; and,
7. a minimum of 18 years of age prior to appointment.

The written selection exam measures basic abilities and characteristics for successful job performance. As part of the CSA's role in setting selection standards for local corrections personnel, the STC Program provides validated written selection exams. Providing the selection exams offers a significant benefit to counties and cities in that test development is expensive, time consuming, requires a large sample size, and highly technical staff to complete such an endeavor. The pooling of resources from many jurisdictions around the State, in addition to the CSA's technical expertise, enables the CSA to develop and maintain defensible selection exams for local corrections.

The CSA's validated written selection exams were first made available to participating agencies in 1987. The most recent iterations were released for administration to local agencies in April 2004. At the time, the exam was standardized using current job incumbents taking the exam. In 2007, the exam was again standardized using actual job applicant data that provided more appropriate results.

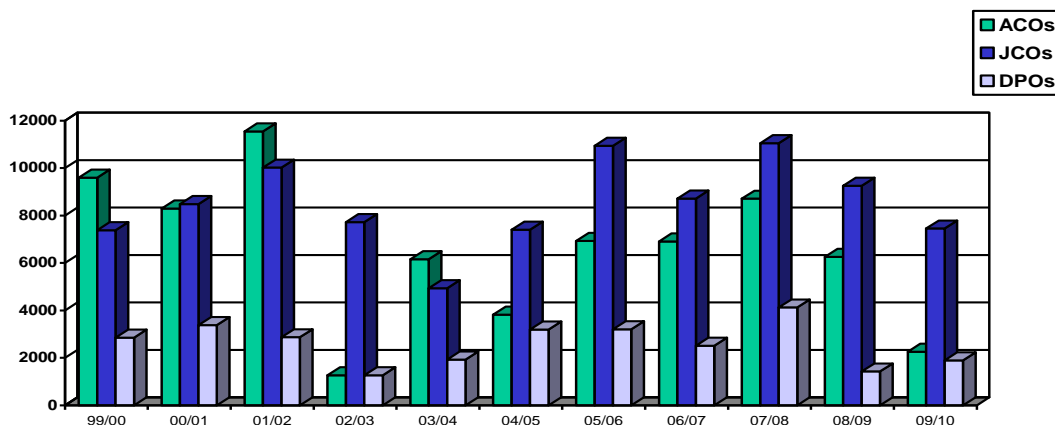
These tests are available in the traditional paper and pencil format and electronically on-line. The on-line version offers more flexibility to local agency hiring efforts in that it allows immediate access and scoring, individual administrations and an uninterrupted applicant testing process. From a data management standpoint, all candidate information and scores are retained in an on-line database. Local human resource departments have the ability to integrate the data with other software applications.

While the regulations allow participating agencies to utilize an alternative selection exam; 158 agencies used the CSA selection exam in FY 2008/2009 and 155 used it in FY 2009/2010. The alternative exam most frequently used is the Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) exam because employees are also hired as Sheriff Deputies or Police Officers.

During FY 2008/2009 and 2009/2010, STC provided administrative oversight of 28,543 written selection examinations to local job candidates. Figure Seven shows statewide use of the CSA's selection exams over the past ten years.

Figure Seven

LOCAL CORRECTIONS CANDIDATES TESTED BY POSITION



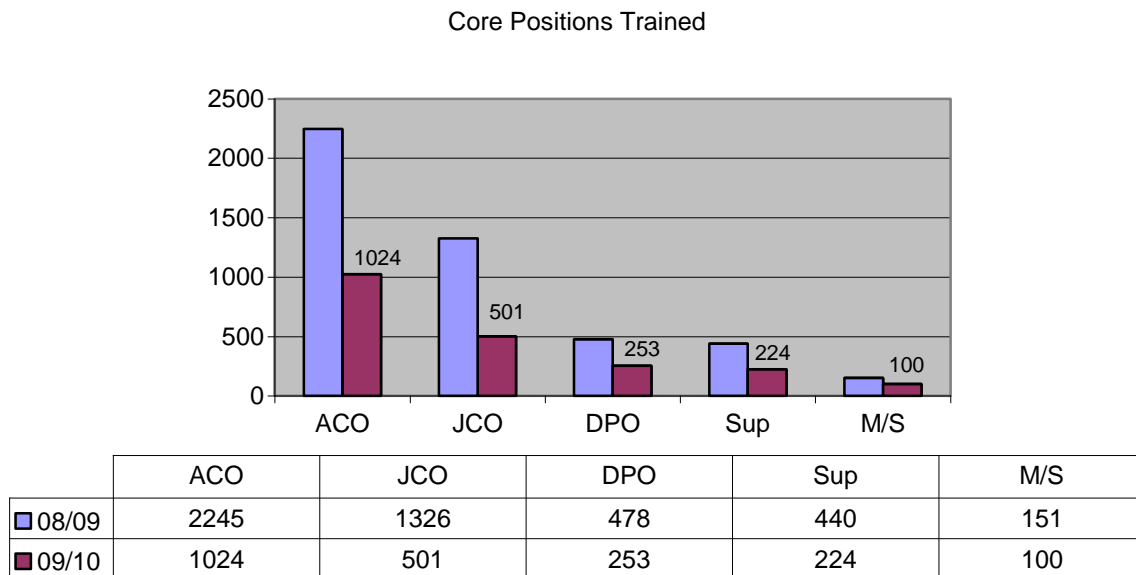
Pursuant to the selection standards, each newly hired or promoted local corrections worker must successfully complete a core training course within the first year of job assignment. Although the specific duties and responsibilities of these personnel may differ from one agency to another and from one assignment to another in the same jurisdiction, the core training course addresses the activities or tasks performed by the majority of local corrections workers throughout the State, regardless of the location, size, or budget of the employing agency.

The CSA developed the original core training curricula in 1987 and has periodically revised it to reflect changes in job tasks. To be effective, the training standards must continue to be relevant and legally defensible. For this reason, the CSA's revision process involves an extensive analysis of the job tasks, input from subject matter experts, and on-going evaluation and research.

The description of the “core” job of these professionals comes from two basic sources: 1) the codes and statutes that delineate the roles and responsibilities each has in the criminal justice system and 2) from the statewide job analysis research conducted periodically by the CSA. The entry-level core courses cover such topics as codes and Statutes, inmate classification, substance abuse, report writing, and defensive tactics. Core course training for managers, administrators and supervisors addresses such topics as information systems, communications, fiscal management, labor relations, performance appraisals and evaluations, motivation of staff, safety in the workplace and discipline procedures.

Figure Eight shows the number of staff receiving core training during FY 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. The graph reflects the total number each year of trainees who completed core training: Manager/Administrator (M/A), Supervisor (Sup), and the entry level trainees for Adult Corrections Officer (ACO), Juvenile Corrections Officer (JCO), and Probation Officer (PO).

Figure Eight



During this reporting period, the Physical Tasks Protocols for the Adult Corrections Officers were revised and implemented. This process involved formal research conducted by industrial psychologists in conjunction with a significant number of subject matter experts from local corrections agencies. The development and validation project was conducted in keeping with professional standards and principles, as well as legal guidelines. This provided a solid foundation for the validity and legal defensibility of the revised Core requirements.

In February of 2009 STC began updating the PO Core Course to incorporate changes in the field of probation since the last revision. The revision was divided into three phases: initial information gathering, curriculum revision, and review and distribution. During the initial information gathering, the existing job analysis, course evaluations, and the content of certified courses which exceeded the minimum time requirements were reviewed. Additionally, surveys to stakeholders (Chief Probation Officers, Probation Officers, supervisors, training managers, providers, and instructors) were utilized to obtain feedback about the current curriculum and identify new topics, knowledge, or skills which needed to be added to the course.

During July 2009 to July 2010, six task force meetings were held where subject matter experts representing probation departments statewide identified the topics, tasks, and equipment items included in the revised course. Participants also developed the student performance objectives, minimum time requirements, and sequenced the revised course. The revised course was released in November 2010.

Once entry-level skills are mastered through the core-training curriculum, local corrections employees move on to develop journey-level skills through annual training. These courses provide in-depth coverage of topics that enhance skills and update employees on changes in their specific job assignments. Annual training is available for all levels of corrections personnel (line staff through top management) and involves from 24 to 40 hours (depending on job classification) of annually required instruction.

Annual Training Plan

Each year the CSA oversees the training progress of the 175 probation, sheriff, and police departments that participate in the STC program. An Annual Training Plan (ATP) is the key element for participation in STC. It is developed by each agency as an assessment of local agency needs. The ATP is designed to meet minimum selection and training standards and takes into consideration departmental goals, problem areas, and unique circumstances.

Through program support, STC staff monitors the training programs of each participating agency, meeting with appropriate local officials to review, revise, and update the ATP as needed. Special issues, needs, and changes can be accommodated to adapt to new priorities. At the conclusion of each year, participating agencies and STC staff conduct a comprehensive review of the plan's goals to determine the agency's progress with meeting the selection and training standards. This review also provides a platform from which to engage in action planning to improve the selection and training program in the future.

Funding

STC is responsible for administering funds from the Corrections Training Fund (CTF). The CTF monies are used to provide financial assistance to counties and cities in meeting statewide selection and training standards for local corrections. The CTF supplements an agency's training budget and does not wholly fund it. It is one of eight special funds comprising the State Penalty Fund. The Penalty Fund is generated by court fines and penalty assessments collected locally. The CTF receives 7.88 percent of the revenues deposited in the Penalty Fund each year. In FY 2003/2004 local assistance funding for local corrections agencies was discontinued but was reestablished in 2006/2007 and is in the amount of \$19,465,000 million annually.

The CTF funds allow departments to focus on the qualitative aspects of training as they meet the quantitative standards of the regulations. STC uses a per capita funding mechanism to ensure that available funds are fairly and equitably distributed to local agencies; with a minimum allocation to agencies with less than 10 eligible staff so that they are able to achieve the objectives of the STC program.

Participating departments use their STC allocation for four basic expenditure categories: tuition, travel, per diem, and staff replacement costs for trainees. Agencies have discretion over how they spend their allocation within these categories. The flexibility afforded participating agencies in making these allocation decisions enhances the effectiveness of their local training efforts.

Participation and Compliance

Participation in STC is voluntary and is open to county probation departments, sheriff departments, local departments of corrections, and to police departments operating city jails. Although it is voluntary, local corrections agencies choosing to participate must agree to conform to the selection and training standards established in Title 15 regulations.

During this reporting cycle 175 agencies participated in the STC program; including 59 probation departments, 1 juvenile hall, 54 sheriffs' departments, 49 police departments that operate city jails, and 3 county departments of corrections. In addition to local agencies that received subvention funding, there are 9 Community Corrections Facilities obliged to meet STC selection and training standards by virtue of their contract with CDCR. Figure Nine shows the number of local corrections staff participating in STC during FY 2008/2009 and 2009/2010.

Figure Nine

PARTICIPATING STAFF BY CATEGORY

Positions	Fiscal Year 2008/2009	Fiscal Year 2009/2010
Adult Corrections Officers	14,757	15,793
Juvenile Corrections Officers	7,580	7,375
Probation Officers	6,657	6,052
Supervisors	3,337	3,266
Managers	922	918
Administrators	339	261
Total	33,592	33,665

During the year-end comprehensive review of the training progress, agencies are found to be in full or substantial compliance or out of compliance. When the regulations have not been met it is often due to circumstances beyond the control of the individual agencies. In these cases STC staff makes a recommendation to the CSA for a finding of substantial compliance. Figure Ten shows the compliance status of agencies for 2008/2009. Standards compliance statistics for 2009/2010 were not available at the time of this report.

Figure Ten

2008/2009

Full Compliance	Substantial Compliance	Out of Compliance
87 Agencies	70 Agencies	23 Agencies

STC staff work diligently with agencies to help them meet training standards. For agencies having difficulty meeting standards, this technical assistance ranges from assessing the appropriateness of a particular training intervention to helping craft action plans intended to improve standards compliance.

Training and Delivery System

The STC program promotes an efficient and effective system for the delivery of job relevant training for local corrections agencies. In implementing this mandate, STC is not necessarily a direct supplier of training. An open market approach is used instead, making the widest range of public and private training resources available to meet the diverse needs of local corrections agencies. Colleges, individuals, private training companies, as well as participating departments, supply STC certified training. STC has found that the open market approach works; competition among training providers produces high-quality, cost-effective training. No training provider has a monopoly on course delivery.

STC uses a decentralized, low overhead approach to training. STC does not operate training facilities or directly purchase training equipment. This means there are no large capital outlays to finance. STC defines content for core training but does not define content for annual training. Participating departments assess their unique training needs, establish training priorities and develop or purchase training to meet those needs. For both core and annual training, they decide when and where training is delivered and which training provider to use.

Utilizing this model, participating agencies can shop for relevant and cost effective training. They are able to shift training priorities quickly, if needed, to develop and deliver training with a short lead time. They can mix and match subject matter, audience composition, training sites, and instructor expertise to meet unique needs. They can offer a course once if that is all that is needed or multiple times. Training delivery is thus driven by skills requirements, not the burden of supporting costly infrastructure. This approach not only makes good sense during current times of fiscal constraints, but makes good business sense overall as a cost-effective, flexible method.

The decentralized model includes the sharing of resources among participating agencies. If a need is identified that applies to several departments, training can be delivered to meet multi-departmental needs. Five regional training associations regularly meet statewide to examine common needs, share experiences about training providers and training quality, and identify trends that will impact the management of their agencies.

STC certifies all training courses before presentation. STC's course certification process is designed to ensure that training developed through the program is related to the job performed by correctional personnel and thereby has a positive effect on competency and job performance. An average of 5,000 training courses are certified by STC each year. Each course certified by STC must meet specific criteria including:

- Job relevancy;
- Qualified instructors
- Cost effectiveness; and
- Quality skills development.

Courses are submitted to STC for certification by participating agencies conducting their own training or by private providers. All courses submitted by private training providers must be sponsored by a participating agency.

STC employs the use of an electronic course certification and management system that allows for paperless submittal of all training provider requests related to course certification, or changes in a certified course. All STC training providers are able to access the system from any computer via the Internet by using a unique PIN. STC staff utilizes the on-line system to certify courses and approve modifications to certified courses.

The on-line certification system also benefits local corrections agencies by enabling them to search STC's course catalog and calendar to identify courses of interest, as well as scheduled presentation dates and locations.

STC is committed to the successful training programs of local corrections agencies. To fulfill this commitment, STC developed reliable measures for quality control. These measures span a broad spectrum: from examining each training course presentation to assessing overall program effectiveness.

Each STC certified course is evaluated by the attending trainees. Evaluations allow the comparison of each course offering to all other offerings of similar topics. This information can be used to correct any deficiencies and fine-tune the training.

In addition to requiring written course evaluations from each trainee, STC conducts on-site monitoring of training courses. The purpose of on-site monitoring by STC staff is to cross reference trainee ratings against actual classroom presentations in terms of overall quality and adherence to course certification agreements. STC's computerized data collection operation enables STC staff to compare training courses, evaluate course relevancy, monitor program growth, maintain core job skill relevancy, and monitor cost-effectiveness.

The CSA provides on-going technical assistance to training providers in order to evaluate, maintain, and improve the quality and effectiveness of training. This is accomplished through comprehensive review of course delivery proposals, negotiations with training providers to ensure quality and cost-effectiveness, on-site monitoring of course delivery, course evaluations, instructor briefings, and customized training.

Agency and private providers delivered 1,419,305 hours of certified training to 33,592 staff in FY 2008/2009 and 1,201,154 hours to 33,665 staff in FY 2009/2010.

STATE CORRECTIONS PROGRAM

In 2005, as part of California's corrections reorganization plan, STC's responsibility for setting selection and training standards was expanded to include correctional peace officers working in State youth and adult correctional facilities and parole programs. Specifically, Penal Code 13601 requires STC to develop, approve and monitor selection standards for entry-level State correctional peace officer personnel and training standards for entry-level, advanced rank-and-file, first line supervisory, and second line supervisory State correctional peace officer personnel. This responsibility encompasses 35 civil service classifications.

Selection and training standards development begins with a job analysis to identify the core tasks of a job and the knowledge, skills, and abilities required to successfully perform those tasks. Traditional job analysis examines a single classification and takes an average of 12 months to complete. The number of State correctional peace officer

job classifications to be analyzed makes the traditional approach prohibitively expensive and time consuming. Fortunately, State correction jobs share commonalities with regard to the duties performed allowing STC to use innovative approaches to job analysis and subsequent selection and training standard development.

The overlap in duties between correctional peace officer jobs allows for some selection tests and training criteria to be shared between classifications or modified for job differences. This provides CDCR with greater speed and flexibility in its employment practices. For example, transfers between classifications can be quickly accommodated by requiring the completion of only those selection and training criteria that are unique to the classification assuming that the shared components have already been met. This can apply to facility closures or the development of new classifications, among other things, and enables CDCR to quickly place human resources where they are most needed. This results in greater time and cost efficiencies and the ability to quickly accommodate future changes in classifications, policies and procedures.

In the 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 Fiscal Years, STC initiated or completed numerous selection and training standards projects. These include:

- Training standards for the Basic Correctional Officer Academy
- Written selection exam for Correctional Officer, Youth Correctional Officer, and Youth Correctional Counselor
- Community Correctional Facilities Correctional Officer Exam Development Project
- Job analysis of the Parole Agent I classification
- Hearing standards for the Correctional Officer classification
- Electronic compliance monitoring system

Training Standards for the Basic Correctional Officer Academy

A job components method of job analysis was used in 2007 to conduct a study of the Correctional Officer, Youth Correctional Officer, and Youth Correctional Counselor classifications. The results of that job analysis were used to develop minimum academy training standards for the Correctional Officer classification.

From June 2008 through April 2009, a series of subject matter expert (SME) meetings were convened to identify the minimum training requirements for a Correctional Officer prior to assignment to a correctional facility. The SMEs included Correctional Officers, Correctional Sergeants, and Academy instructors. The SMEs reviewed the results of the CO/YCO/YCC job analysis and grouped the core tasks into instructional modules. They then defined key learning topics and testing requirements for each module. In March 2010, STC published the minimum training standards for the Basic Correctional Officer Academy (BCOA).

The minimum training standards total 374.75 hours of instruction which includes 356 key learning topics to be covered during the course of study. The current BCOA is 640

hours (including administrative time and Cadet On Site Institutional Training) and covers all of the key learning topics except 58. Within those 58 key learning topics are five new classes to the BCOA. These classes are Hospital Coverage, Central File Review, Entrance/Exit Procedures, Escape Pursuit Procedures, and Mail Procedures.

Based on a comparative analysis completed by the Office of Training and Professional Development (OTPD), STC estimates that approximately 44.75 hours of the existing academy will need to be revised in order to meet the new standards. This represents approximately 7 percent of the existing academy. STC and OTPD agreed to a March 2011 implementation date by which the BCOA will have revised its curriculum to be fully compliant with the STC training standards.

Written Selection Exam for the Correctional Officer, Youth Correctional Officer, and Youth Correctional Counselor

The Office of Peace Officer Selection (OPOS) administers a written examination to correctional peace officer candidates to assess their reading comprehension, grammar and basic math ability. In 2006, STC analyzed the three exams that were used by OPOS to select Correctional Officer candidates, Youth Correctional Officer candidates, and Youth Correctional Counselor candidates. As a result, STC determined that the written exams needed revision and a single exam could be developed for the three positions.

In 2006, STC began the process of developing an interim written selection exam for the three positions. This required the development of 300 exam items which were administered to academy cadets for testing purposes. Based on the statistical analysis of those items, STC developed 18 versions of a new interim written exam that were used by OPOS in 2007. Combined, these exam versions included 270 pilot items necessary to begin the development of an item bank for future exams.

In order to convert the interim exam into a permanent written selection exam for the three positions, it was necessary to review the job analysis for the three positions, conduct reading level research to determine the appropriate reading level for test items, and develop a sufficient item pool that met the requirements of the job analysis and reading level analysis. The job analysis for the three positions was completed in December of 2007 and the reading analysis was completed in December of 2009. The following interim exams were used to pilot items necessary for the development of the permanent written selection exam:

- STC developed 10 new versions of the interim written selection exam for OPOS to use throughout 2008. The 2008 interim written selection exam included 440 pilot items which were developed in accordance with the results of the job analysis for the three positions completed in December of 2007.
- STC developed 10 new versions of the interim written selection exam for OPOS to use throughout 2009. The 2009 interim written selection exam included 550 pilot

items developed in accordance with the reading level analysis completed in December 2009 and the job analysis completed in December of 2007.

The conversion to a permanent exam requires the collection of sufficient data to conduct the appropriate statistical analyses of the 2009 interim written selection exam pilot items. Unfortunately due to the low number of candidates taking the 2009 interim exam, not enough data has been collected on each of the pilot items to perform the statistical analyses. Therefore, OPOS has continued to use the 2009 interim selection exam throughout 2010. Once the data requirements have been achieved, STC will develop and publish the permanent exam for use by OPOS.

Community Correctional Facilities Correctional Officer Exam Development Project

STC currently serves as the provider of entry level Correctional Officer (CO) selection exams for nine Community Correctional Facilities (CCFs) throughout California. From June 1985 until January 2010, the CCFs had been administering several forms of a written selection exam originally developed by STC and distributed by Cooperative Personnel Services. Beginning in November of 2008, STC began performing a variety of statistical analyses to assess how well the exam was faring among CCF applicants. After determining that the exam was outdated and in need of revision, STC initiated the development of a new exam.

The research based process that was used to develop the State interim CO/YCO/YCC selection exam facilitated a very efficient development of the new CCF exam. Based on a previous SME meeting conducted for the State interim exam, appropriate test content within each of the three content domains (reading comprehension, writing/grammar, and basic math skills) and the extent of skills required within each domain was determined. As a result of this information, it was concluded by the SMEs that the content for the exam could be derived from facility post orders, Title 15, incident reports, and revising items from the 2007, 2008, and 2009 exams by simplifying the items and removing jargon irrelevant to the CCF CO job. A reading level analysis was also conducted to determine the appropriate reading level at which the items would be written. Additional pilot items were written and distributed evenly across the three forms of the exam. The new CCF exam consists of three sections: Reading Comprehension, Writing/Grammar and Math and contains 100 items, of which 64 were scored items and 36 were pilot items. The new version of the exam, along with a corresponding User Manual, Proctor Instructions and Candidate Orientation Booklet was made available for use as of February 1st, 2010. Upon collecting sufficient data on the pilot items, an alternate version of the exam will be developed and subsequently released for use.

Exam data is currently being provided to STC on a monthly basis to monitor the applicant pass and fail rates and to ensure no adverse impact is occurring.

Job Analysis of the Parole Agent I Classification

In October 2009, STC began a job analysis of the adult Parole Agent I classification. STC conducted job observations at eight parole offices throughout the State. Using information gathered from those job observations, from SME meetings, and from a literature search, STC developed a job analysis questionnaire that was administered online to all Parole Agent incumbents and their supervisors in May and June 2010. Currently staff is conducting statistical analyses of that data and expects to publish the findings in January 2011. The job analysis will be used as the basis for the future development of selection and training standards for the Parole Agent I.

Hearing Standards for the Correctional Officer Classification

In 2008, STC formed a research team and contracted with an expert consultant to begin development of a hearing standard for the State and local correctional officer classifications. The research team categorized and analyzed approximately 2,000 incident reports obtained from both State and local correctional facilities. In addition, the team visited numerous State correctional facilities to conduct on-site observations of hearing requirements and take hearing measurements. The project team then held SME meetings to analyze the results. In June 2010, the project team met with hearing experts from around the country and Canada to further discuss the hearing standards. The project team is currently scheduling additional SME meetings and expects to publish the hearing standard for the Correctional Officer classification in December 2010.

Electronic Compliance Monitoring System

As part of its responsibility, STC must review compliance with its training standards. To assist the compliance process, STC is developing an electronic system to 1) link job analysis data to selection and training standards and 2) evaluate, certify and monitor training courses¹³. The electronic system will encompass all job analyses, training courses, and course monitoring data, while also providing a method to create and manage certified courses.

Future Projects

A comprehensive system of selection and training standards for the 35 designated State correctional peace officer classifications maximizes selection and training programs and protects California from expensive Fair Employment lawsuits. These lawsuits occur as a result of selection and training practices unsupported by research and analysis. In order to implement and manage a program of the size and scope of the State correctional peace officer workforce within a reasonable time frame,

¹³ In 2009, STC entered into a contract with a programmer to develop the electronic system. It is expected to be completed in December 2010 and fully implemented by March 2011 in time for the receipt of the BCOA training standard certification

additional resources are required. Limited to existing resources, STC will continue its incremental approach to selection and training standard development.

THE FUTURE

STC is a low cost producer of high quality staff selection and training standards. Selecting a qualified workforce and training for successful job performance is the foundation of organizational success and enables local and State corrections to meet essential State and Federal laws and standards to operate safely and effectively.

Proper staff selection and training will continue to be critical issues for local and State corrections throughout California. Corrections personnel are constantly faced with high-risk situations involving use of force, staff assaults, injuries, stress, and inappropriate relationships. Inconsistent and outdated selection and training standards increases the risk that these situations will be handled improperly or outside of policy, possibly resulting in staff and/or inmate injury or death.

Over the years, STC's selection criteria and job-related training curricula for local corrections have had a substantial positive impact on local corrections, resulting in:

- Increased job skills and professionalism
- Reduced injuries to staff and offenders
- Reduced litigation and court intervention
- Greater safety and effectiveness in operating facilities and programs

It is expected that the same benefits will be seen in State corrections as selection and training standards are developed and implemented.

STC continues its ongoing objectives of:

- Analyzing issues in the local and State corrections field that impact the recruitment, selection, and retention of high quality staff.
- Conducting ongoing research necessary to maintain defensible selection tools for entry-level State and local corrections personnel.
- Conducting ongoing research in job task analysis necessary to maintain the core (entry-level) training curriculum for local and State corrections classifications.
- Conducting ongoing research to develop and maintain training standards for first and second line State correctional peace officer supervisors.
- Focusing research expertise and technical assistance in the area of core training to maintain and increase quality of instruction provided by public and private providers to local corrections agencies.
- Analyzing demographic and economic shifts that will impact the recruitment, selection and retention of high quality staff to work in local and State corrections.
- Conducting ongoing research in job task analysis necessary to maintain the core (entry-level) training curriculum for all local and State disciplines (probation officer, juvenile corrections officer, and adult corrections officer).

- Focusing research expertise and technical assistance in the area of core training to maintain and increase quality of instruction provided by public and private providers.

As STC accomplishes these objectives and adapts to the current trends, the program constantly improves its ability to assist local and State corrections agencies in achieving high quality staff selection and training, thereby contributing to the safe and effective operation of probation departments, local detention facilities, State adult and juvenile correctional facilities, and State parole programs.

Appendix A

2009 Adult Jail Profile Survey Results

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 JAIL PROFILE SURVEY RESULTS

JAIL SYSTEM DATA	
Average Daily Population (ADP) for 2009	80,866
ADP for the 4th Quarter of 2009	78,416
Current number of beds that meet Title 15 & 24 Standards	76,489
Highest one day average for 2009	85,563
Number of bookings in 2009	1,214,676
Percentage of males	87.5%
Percentage of non-sentenced inmates	67.5%
Percentage of felony inmates	79.5%
Percentage of inmates in maximum-security housing	28.3%
Percentage of inmates who are criminal/illegal aliens	14.1%
Pretrial inmates released due to lack of space in 2009	106,899
Sentenced inmates released early due to lack of space in 2009	80,148
Unserved felony arrest warrants as of mid-November 2009	232,166
Unserved misdemeanor arrest warrants as of mid-November 2009	1,595,276

Appendix B

2009 Juvenile Detention Profile Survey Results

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 JUVENILE DETENTION PROFILE SURVEY RESULTS

	JUVENILE HALLS	CAMPS	OTHER
Rated Capacity ¹⁴	8,210	5,429	N/A
Average daily population	6,197	3,841	2,832
Percent of Total	48.15%	29.84%	22.01%
Highest One-Day Population	6,914		
Average Monthly Juvenile Hall Bookings	9,063		
GENDER BY DETENTION TYPE	JUVENILE HALLS	CAMPS	
Male	86%	90%	
Female	14%	10%	
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES			
Felony	70%	75%	
Misdemeanor	30%	25%	
AGE RANGE BY TYPE OF DETENTION			
Under 12	0.1%	0.0%	
12 to 14	12.4%	6.1%	
15 to 17	79.4%	76.3%	
18 and over	8.1%	17.6%	

¹⁴Rated Capacity is the number of beds that comply with Title 15 & 24, California Code of Regulations requirements.

Appendix C

Adult Detention Facilities ADP and Incarceration Rates for 2009

ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES ADP AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR 2009

INMATE OCCUPANTS PER 10,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION

County	January 1, 2009 Gen Pop**	2009 ADP***	Rate
Inyo***	18,103	80.0	44.2
Lake	64,075	229.3	35.8
Del Norte***	29,469	103.1	35.0
Tulare***	440,780	1,448.7	32.9
Mendocino	89,938	283.3	31.5
Glenn	29,212	90.1	30.8
Tehama	62,609	187.6	30.0
Yuba***	72,673	208.3	28.7
Mariposa	18,248	51.2	28.1
Trinity	13,850	37.7	27.2
Merced***	255,591	694.6	27.2
Madera***	152,104	411.0	27.0
Humboldt	132,713	356.0	26.8
Sutter	96,555	248.6	25.7
San Bernardino***	2,057,271	5,186.4	25.2
Stanislaus	525,090	1,321.9	25.2
Fresno***	941,006	2,318.6	24.6
Kern***	827,475	2,011.5	24.3
Sacramento***	1,432,168	3,463.9	24.2
Monterey	431,041	1,024.6	23.8
Mono***	13,577	32.0	23.6
Santa Clara	1,857,516	4,292.1	23.1
Plumas	20,602	47.6	23.1
Kings	154,440	355.7	23.0
San Francisco	846,610	1,936.3	22.9
Lassen	35,569	81.1	22.8
Amador	37,911	85.4	22.5
Santa Barbara	430,333	963.9	22.4
Modoc	9,685	21.6	22.3
Solano	425,740	947.0	22.2
San Joaquin	687,854	1,517.0	22.1
Sierra	3,320	7.2	21.6
Tuolumne	56,089	118.6	21.1
Sonoma	487,259	1,022.2	21.0
Alameda***	1,557,749	3,245.8	20.8
Ventura	835,298	1,709.6	20.5
Butte***	220,673	440.0	19.9
Siskiyou	45,903	91.1	19.8
Colusa	21,955	43.3	19.7
Statewide Average Incarceration Rate			19.5
El Dorado***	180,713	350.1	19.4

San Benito***	57,920	111.2	19.2
County	January 1, 2009 Gen Pop**	2009 ADP***	Rate
Yolo***	200,931	376.0	18.7
San Luis Obispo	270,901	501.0	18.5
Napa	137,723	253.1	18.4
Orange	3,134,858	5,504.8	17.6
Santa Cruz	268,795	459.9	17.1
Riverside	2,109,882	3,562.0	16.9
Los Angeles***	10,355,053	17,414.1	16.8
Imperial***	179,428	297.3	16.6
Calaveras	45,961	75.9	16.5
Placer	341,304	542.4	15.9
San Diego	3,185,462	4,994.7	15.7
Shasta	183,095	273.6	14.9
San Mateo	745,654	1,103.8	14.8
Contra Costa***	1,061,325	1,525.4	14.4
Marin***	258,602	294.5	11.4
Nevada***	98,649	100.4	10.2
TOTAL	38,255,508	74,454.1	19.5

*California Department of Finance, County Population Estimates, January 1, 2009

**Total includes Alpine County (Total: 1,198).

***ADP adjusted for counties with contract holds of over 1% of ADP.

Appendix D

Juvenile Detention Facilities ADP and Incarceration Rates for 2009

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES ADP AND INCARCERATION RATES FOR 2009

DETAINEE OCCUPANTS PER 10,000 OF GENERAL POPULATION

County	January 1, 2009 Gen Pop**	2009 ADP	Rate
Colusa***	21,955	44.6	20.3
Del Norte	29,469	32.6	11.0
Trinity	13,850	10.6	7.6
Yuba	72,673	53.9	7.4
Inyo	18,103	11.1	6.1
Kings	154,440	84.8	5.5
Glenn	29,212	15.6	5.4
Madera	152,104	73.3	4.8
Kern	827,475	398.7	4.8
Fresno	941,006	413.5	4.4
Santa Barbara	430,333	189.1	4.4
Merced	255,591	98.5	3.9
Monterey	431,041	164.4	3.8
Tulare	440,780	166.1	3.8
Yolo	200,931	73.6	3.7
Lake	64,075	21.0	3.3
Mendocino	89,938	28.9	3.2
San Benito	57,920	18.5	3.2
Napa	137,723	43.1	3.1
El Dorado	180,713	54.4	3.0
Siskiyou	45,903	13.7	3.0
Tehama	62,609	18.7	3.0
Shasta	183,095	53.4	2.9
Humboldt	132,713	38.7	2.9
Los Angeles	10,355,053	2,982.0	2.9
Stanislaus	525,090	147.7	2.8
San Mateo	745,654	208.6	2.8
San Diego	3,185,462	836.1	2.6
San Joaquin	687,854	179.4	2.6
Sacramento	1,432,168	372.1	2.6
Contra Costa	1,061,325	272.9	2.6
Solano	425,740	108.7	2.6
Statewide Average Incarceration Rate			2.6
Lassen	35,569	8.6	2.4
Orange	3,134,858	727.3	2.3
Butte	220,673	49.4	2.2
Ventura	835,298	186.7	2.2
Sonoma	487,259	106.9	2.2
Santa Clara	1,857,516	387.3	2.1
Alameda	1,557,749	309.2	2.0
Nevada	98,649	18.5	1.9
San Bernardino	2,057,271	370.0	1.8

County	January 1, 2009 Gen Pop**	2009 ADP	Rate
Riverside	2,109,882	366.3	1.7
Imperial	179,428	27.5	1.5
San Luis Obispo	270,901	40.2	1.5
San Francisco	846,610	123.3	1.5
Placer	341,304	38.9	1.1
Marin	258,602	22.3	0.9
Santa Cruz	268,795	22.3	0.8
Mariposa****	18,248	0.2	0.1
Mono****	13,577	0.0	0.0
TOTAL *	38,255,508	10,033.12	2.6

*California Department of Finance, County Population Estimates, January 1, 2009

**Total includes Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, Modoc, Plumas, Sierra, Sutter, and Tuolumne (Total: 271,321)

***Includes Fouts Springs Youth Facility, which also houses juveniles from other counties.

****These counties operate Special Purpose Juvenile Halls only, which hold juveniles for up to 96 hours.

Appendix E

Adult Detention Facilities in Full Compliance 2008/2010 Inspection Cycle

**ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE
2008/2010 INSPECTION CYCLE**

County	Type	Facility Name
Alameda	IJ ¹⁵	Alameda City Jail
	IJ	Fremont Police Facility
Amador	II ¹⁶	Amador County Jail
Butte	CH ¹⁷	Butte County Court Holding
	THJ ¹⁸	Chico City Jail
	THJ	Paradise Police Department
Colusa	II	Colusa County Jail
Contra Costa	II	Martinez Detention Facility
	II	West County Detention Facility
	III ¹⁹	Marsh Creek Detention Facility
	TH ²⁰	Walnut Creek Police Department
	THJ	Antioch Police Facility
	THJ	Brentwood Police Department
	THJ	Concord Police Facility
	THJ	Martinez Police Department
	THJ	Pittsburg Police Facility
Del Norte	CH	Del Norte County Courthouse
	II	Del Norte County Jail
El Dorado	II	El Dorado County Jail
	II	South Lake Tahoe Jail
Humboldt	CH	Humboldt County Court Facility
	THJ	Eureka Police Department
Inyo	II	Inyo County Jail
	THJ	Bishop Police Department
Kern	CH	Delano Court Holding
	CH	Justice Building Court Holding
	CH	Lamont Substation Court Holding
	CH	Shafter Court Holding
	II	Central Receiving Facility
	II	Lerdo Maximum
	II	Lerdo Pre-Trial Facility
	IJ	Delano City Jail
	IJ	Mojave Jail
	IJ	Ridgecrest Substation
	THJ	Bear Valley Police Department
	THJ	Kern River Valley Substation
	THJ	Lamont Substation Holding Facility
	THJ	Ridgecrest Police Department

¹⁵ IJ means Type I facility holding juveniles.

¹⁶ II means Type II facility; a local detention facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, during trial and upon sentence of commitment.

¹⁷ CH means court holding facility; a local detention facility constructed within a court building after January 1, 1978, used for the confinement of persons solely for the purpose of a court appearance for a period not to exceed 12 hours.

¹⁸ THJ means temporary holding facility holding juveniles.

¹⁹ III means Type III facility; a local detention facility used only for the detention of convicted and sentenced persons.

²⁰ TH means a temporary holding facility; a local detention facility constructed after January 1, 1978, used for the confinement of persons for 24 hours or less pending release, transfer to another facility, or appearance in court.

County	Type	Facility Name
	THJ	Shafter Police Department
Kings	CH	Avenal Superior Court Holding Facility
	CH	Corcoran Superior Court Holding Facility
	CH	Hanford Superior Court Holding Facility
	CH	Lemoore Superior Court Holding
Los Angeles	IJ	Alhambra Police Department
	IJ	Arcadia Police Department
	IJ	Azusa City Jail
	IJ	Baldwin Park City Jail
	IJ	Beverly Hills City Jail
	IJ	Burbank Police Facility
	IJ	Culver City Jail
	IJ	El Monte City Jail
	IJ	El Segundo City Jail
	IJ	Gardena City Jail
	IJ	Glendora City Jail
	IJ	Hermosa Beach City Jail
	IJ	Huntington Park City Jail
	IJ	Inglewood City Jail
	IJ	La Verne City Jail
	IJ	Manhattan Beach Police Facility
	IJ	Monrovia City Jail
	IJ	Montebello City Jail
	IJ	Pasadena City Jail
	IJ	Pomona City Jail
	IJ	Redondo Beach City Jail
	IJ	San Fernando City Jail
	IJ	Santa Monica City Jail
	IJ	Signal Hill City Jail
	IJ	South Gate City Jail
	IJ	Vernon City Jail
	IJ	West Covina City Jail
	IJ	Whittier City Jail
	THJ	Downey City Jail
Marin	CH	Marin County Court Holding
	II	Marin County Jail
Mariposa	II	Mariposa Co. Adult Det. Fac.
Modoc	CH	Modoc County Court holding
Mono	II	Mono County Jail
Monterey	IJ	Monterey City Jail
Napa	CH	Napa County Courthouse
	THJ	Calistoga Police Department
Nevada	CH	Nevada County Court Holding

County	Type	Facility Name
	I ²¹	Truckee Substation
	II	Wayne Brown Correctional Facility
Orange	IJ	Buena Park PD Jail
	IJ	Fullerton City Jail
Riverside	CH	Blythe Court
	CH	Larson Justice Center
	CH	Southwest Justice Center
	IJ	Corona City Jail
Sacramento	II	Rio Cosumnes Womens Facility
	THJ	Galt Police Department
San Bernardino	CH	S. B. Dependency Court
	CHJ ²²	Fontana Courthouse
	CHJ	San Bernardino Co-Foothill
	II	Adelanto Detention Center
	II	West Valley Detention Center
	IJ	San Bernardino Big Bear
	IJ	San Bernardino Colorado River Station - Needles
	THJ	Ontario Police Department
San Diego	IJ	Chula Vista Police Department
	IV ²³	Work Furlough/Correctional Alternatives Inc.
	THJ	Alpine Sheriff's Substation
	THJ	Fallbrook Substation
	THJ	Julian Substation
	THJ	Poway Station
	THJ	S. D. Alpine Substation
	THJ	S. D. Lemon Grove Station
	THJ	S. D. Santee Station
	THJ	San Marcos Station
	THJ	Valley Center Station
San Francisco	CH	S. F. Civic Center Courthouse
	II	San Francisco Co Jail #9
	II	San Francisco County Jail #5W
San Joaquin	CH	Tracy Unified Superior Ct.
San Luis Obispo	CH	San Luis Obispo County Court
	III	San Luis Obispo Honor Farm
San Mateo	III	Minimum Security Transitional Facility

²¹ I means a Type I facility; a local detention facility used for the detention of persons for not more than 96 hours excluding holidays after booking. Such a Type I facility may also detain persons on court order either for their own safekeeping or sentenced to a city jail as an inmate worker, and may house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail provided such placement in the facility is made on a voluntary basis on the part of the inmate. As used in this section, an inmate worker is defined as a person assigned to perform designated tasks outside of his/her cell or dormitory, pursuant to the written policy of the facility, for a minimum of four hours each day on a five day scheduled work week.

²² CHJ means court holding facility holding juveniles.

²³ IV means a Type IV facility; a local detention facility or portion thereof designated for the housing of inmates eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.

County	Type	Facility Name
	III	Women's Transitional Facility
	THJ	Belmont Police Department
	THJ	Burlingame Police Department
	THJ	Menlo Park Police Department
	THJ	Millbrae Police Department
Santa Barbara	CH	Lompoc Court Holding Facility
	CH	Santa Barbara Superior CH
	CH	Santa Maria Superior Court Holding Facility
	II	Santa Maria Jail
Santa Clara	CH	Morgan Hill Court Facility
	THJ	Gilroy Police Department
	THJ	Morgan Hill Police Department
	THJ	Santa Clara PD
	THJ	Sunnyvale Dept Public Safety
Santa Cruz	CH	Santa Cruz Courthouse
	CHJ	Watsonville Court Holding
	II	Santa Cruz Blaine Womens Min
	II	Santa Cruz Medium Security
	III	Santa Cruz RountreeLane Min
Shasta	II	Shasta County Main Jail
Siskiyou	II	Siskiyou County Jail
Sonoma	CH	Sonoma Juvenile Justice Court
	II	Sonoma Main Adult Detention
	II	Sonoma-North County Facility
Stanislaus	II	Stanislaus Co Public Safety Center
	THJ	Turlock Police Services
Sutter	II	Sutter County Jail
	THJ	Yuba City Police Department
Tehama	CH	Corning Justice Court
	CH	Red Bluff Court Holding
Tulare	CH	Dinuba Court Holding
	CH	Pre-Trial Court Facility
	CH	Tulare/Pixley Court Holding
	CH	Visalia Court Holding
	II	Men's Correctional Facility
	II	Pre-trial facility
	II	Tulare County Jail
Tuolumne	II	Tuolumne County Jail

Appendix F

Adult Detention Facilities Noncompliance Report 2008/10 Inspection Cycle

**ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES NONCOMPLIANCE REPORT
2008/2010 INSPECTION CYCLE**

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
Alameda	I	Berkeley Public Safety Center	1200	MMH Services
			1265	Inmate Clothing and Personal Hygiene
	II	Glenn E. Dyer	1073	Inmate Programs & Services
Amador	CHJ	Amador County Court Holding	1220	MMH Services
Butte	II	Butte County Jail	1032	Training, Personnel & Management
Calaveras	II	Calaveras County Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
Fresno	CHJ	Juv. Justice Campus Delinq. Ct.	9997	Application of Standards & Inspections
Fresno	II	Fresno County Main Jail	1029	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.5	Physical Plant 460A
			2.5	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Fresno North Annex Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1029	Training, Personnel & Management
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.1	Physical Plant 470A
			3.2	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Fresno South Annex Jail	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Kerman Police Department	207.1(b)	Welfare & Institutions Code
Glenn	II	Glenn Co Adult Detention Fac	1025	Training, Personnel & Management
			1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1032	Training, Personnel & Management
Humboldt	II	Humboldt Co. Corr. Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
Imperial	CH	Brawley Muni Court	2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			2.26	Physical Plant 470A
			3.1	Physical Plant 470A
			3.12	Physical Plant 470A
	CH	Calexico Court Holding	2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			2.26	Physical Plant 470A
			3.12	Physical Plant 470A
	CH	El Centro Court Holding	2.2	Physical Plant 460A

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			3.12	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Herbert Hughes Corr. Center	1061	Inmate Programs & Services
			1241	Food
			1242	Food
			1248	Food
	II	Imperial Adult Regional Fac.	1055	Classification & Segregation
			1061	Inmate Programs & Services
			1241	Food
			1242	Food
			1248	Food
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Calexico City Jail	1047	Records & Public Information
			1143	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
Kern	CH	Taft Court Holding	2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			3.12	Physical Plant 470A
Kern	II	Lerdo Minimum Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	Taft Police Department	1020	Training, Personnel & Management
			1021	Training, Personnel & Management
			1025	Training, Personnel & Management
			1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1029	Training, Personnel & Management
			1032	Training, Personnel & Management
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1045	Records & Public Information
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1050	Classification & Segregation
			1051	Classification & Segregation
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1151	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Arvin City Jail	1024	Training, Personnel & Management
	THJ	California City Police Dept.	1024	Training, Personnel & Management
			1032	Training, Personnel & Management
Kings	II	Kings County Jail Facility	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1032	Training, Personnel & Management
			1083	Discipline
			3.5	Physical Plant 470A
Lake	II	Lake County Jail- Hill Road Facility	1032	Training, Personnel & Management
Lassen	II	Lassen Adult Detention Facility	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			2.5	Physical Plant 460A
			2.5	Physical Plant 470A
Los Angeles	I	LAPD Foothill Division	1241	Food
			1243	Food

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	I	Long Beach City Jail	1056	Classification & Segregation
	II	LA Century Reg. Det. Facility	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1032	Training, Personnel & Management
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1073	Inmate Programs & Services
			1081	Discipline
			1084	Discipline
			1206	MMH Services
			1206.5	MMH Services
			1207.5	MMH Services
			1210	MMH Services
			1230	MMH Services
			1245	Food
			1266	Inmate Clothing and Personal Hygiene
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			2.7	Physical Plant 460A
			2.7	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
	II	LA North County Corr. Facility	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1065	Inmate Programs & Services
			1073	Inmate Programs & Services
			1081	Discipline
			1084	Discipline
			1205	MMH Services
			1216	MMH Services
			1245	Food
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
			9999	Application of Standards & Inspections
	II	LA Pitchess East Facility	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1073	Inmate Programs & Services
			1081	Discipline
			1084	Discipline
			1205	MMH Services

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1210	MMH Services
			1216	MMH Services
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
	II	LA Pitchess North Facility	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1032	Training, Personnel & Management
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1073	Inmate Programs & Services
			1202	MMH Services
			1205	MMH Services
			1206	MMH Services
			1210	MMH Services
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A
	II	LA Pitchess South (No. Annex)	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1073	Inmate Programs & Services
			1245	Food
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A
	IIJ	L A Inmate Reception Center	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1073	Inmate Programs & Services
			1205	MMH Services
			1210	MMH Services
			1246	Food
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			9999	Application of Standards & Inspections
	IIJ	LA Central Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1073	Inmate Programs & Services
			1200	MMH Services
			1206	MMH Services
			1206.5	MMH Services
			1210	MMH Services
			1216	MMH Services
			1245	Food
			1267	Inmate Clothing and Personal Hygiene
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A
	IJJ	LA Twin Towers Corr. Facility	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1050	Classification & Segregation
			1058	Classification & Segregation
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1073	Inmate Programs & Services
			1206	MMH Services
			1206.5	MMH Services
			1207	MMH Services
			1210	MMH Services
			1216	MMH Services
			1217	MMH Services
			1230	MMH Services
			1243	Food
			1245	Food
			1246	Food
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	Bell City Jail	1021	Training, Personnel & Management
	IJ	Bell Gardens Police Department	1020	Training, Personnel & Management
			1021	Training, Personnel & Management
			1025	Training, Personnel & Management
			2.18	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	Claremont City Jail	1056	Classification & Segregation
	IJ	Covina City Jail	1212	MMH Services
	IJ	Glendale City Jail	2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	Hawthorne City Jail	3.5	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LA Century Type I Booking Ctr.	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1044	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1063	Inmate Programs & Services
			1073	Inmate Programs & Services
			1206	MMH Services
			1212	MMH Services
			1216	MMH Services
			1243	Food
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LAPD 77th Street Div.	1241	Food

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1243	Food
			1248	Food
			2.5	Physical Plant 460A
			2.5	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LAPD Devonshire Division	1241	Food
			1243	Food
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LAPD Hollywood Division	1241	Food
			1243	Food
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LAPD Pacific Division	1241	Food
			1243	Food
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LAPD Parker Center	1241	Food
			1243	Food
			1248	Food
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LAPD Southwest Division	2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LAPD Valley Jail Section (Van Nuys)	1241	Food
			1243	Food
			1248	Food
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LAPD Wilshire Division	1241	Food
			1243	Food
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LASD Avalon Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1206	MMH Services
			1207	MMH Services
			1212	MMH Services
			1216	MMH Services
			1219	MMH Services
			1220	MMH Services
			1243	Food
	IJ	LASD Carson Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1212	MMH Services
			1216	MMH Services
			1243	Food
	IJ	LASD Cerritos Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			2.4	Physical Plant 460A
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LASD Crescenta Valley Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1243	Food
	IJ	LASD East LA Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1243	Food
			2.4	Physical Plant 460A
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LASD Industry Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1206	MMH Services
			1241	Food
	IJ	LASD Lakewood Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1206	MMH Services
			1220	MMH Services
			1243	Food
	IJ	LASD Lancaster Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1150	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
			1206	MMH Services
			1212	MMH Services
			1219	MMH Services
			1230	MMH Services
			1243	Food
	IJ	LASD Lennox Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1216	MMH Services
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LASD Lomita Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1230	MMH Services
			1243	Food
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
	IJ	LASD Lost Hills Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1206	MMH Services
			1212	MMH Services
			1243	Food
			1267	Inmate Clothing and Personal Hygiene
	IJ	LASD Marina Del Rey Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1206	MMH Services
	IJ	LASD Norwalk Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1243	Food
	IJ	LASD Palmdale Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1206	MMH Services
			1206.5	MMH Services
			1216	MMH Services
			1230	MMH Services
			1243	Food
			1246	Food
			1267	Inmate Clothing and Personal Hygiene

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			3.3	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LASD Pico Rivera Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1206	MMH Services
			1243	Food
			1264	Inmate Clothing and Personal Hygiene
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	LASD San Dimas Station-New	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1230	MMH Services
			1243	Food
	IJ	LASD Santa Clarita Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1051	Classification & Segregation
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1212	MMH Services
			1243	Food
	IJ	LASD Temple City Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1205	MMH Services
			1213	MMH Services
			1230	MMH Services
			1267	Inmate Clothing and Personal Hygiene
	IJ	LASD Walnut Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1243	Food
	IJ	LASD West Hollywood Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1206	MMH Services
			1243	Food
			1245	Food
	IJ	Monterey Park City Jail	2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	Palos Verdes Estates City Jail	1056	Classification & Segregation
	IJ	Torrance City Jail	1220	MMH Services
	THJ	L.A. Airport Police	1024	Training, Personnel & Management
Madera	II	Madera Adult Correctional Fac	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Chowchilla Police Department	1024	Training, Personnel & Management
			1027	Training, Personnel & Management
Mendocino	II	Mendocino Adult Det. Facility	102(c)6	Physical Plant
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.5	Physical Plant 470A
			8229	Physical Plant 470A
Merced	CH	Merced Courts Building	1029	Training, Personnel & Management

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	II	John Latorraca Correctional Facility	1032	Training, Personnel & Management
			1045	Records & Public Information
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1062	Inmate Programs & Services
			1064	Inmate Programs & Services
			1081	Discipline
			2.10	Physical Plant 460A
			2.10	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Merced County Jail	1032	Training, Personnel & Management
			1045	Records & Public Information
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			1062	Inmate Programs & Services
			1064	Inmate Programs & Services
			1081	Discipline
	IJ	Los Banos City Jail	1020	Training, Personnel & Management
			1025	Training, Personnel & Management
Modoc	II	Modoc County Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
Monterey	II	Monterey County Jail	2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.5	Physical Plant 460A
			2.5	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Monterey County Rehabilitation	1062	Inmate Programs & Services
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
Napa	II	Napa County Jail	1051	Classification & Segregation
			1206	MMH Services
			1245	Food
			1267	Inmate Clothing and Personal Hygiene
			2.4	Physical Plant 460A
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A
			2.5	Physical Plant 460A

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			2.5	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A
Orange	II	Intake Release Center	1241	Food
			1248	Food
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	II	James A Musick Facilities	1216	MMH Services
			1241	Food
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Orange County Mens Jail	1205	MMH Services
			1206	MMH Services
			1216	MMH Services
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Theo Lacy	1216	MMH Services
			1241	Food
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.7	Physical Plant 460A
			2.7	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	Anaheim City Jail	1029	Training, Personnel & Management
			2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
	IJ	La Habra City Jail	1055	Classification & Segregation
			1142	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
			1148	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
Placer	II	Placer County Main Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1058	Classification & Segregation
	II	Placer County Minimum Security	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
Plumas	II	Plumas County Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			2.4	Physical Plant 460A
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A
Riverside	CH	Family Law Courts	2.22	Physical Plant 470A
	CH	Hall of Justice	2.22	Physical Plant 470A
	CHJ	Hemet Court	2.22	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Blythe Jail	2.12	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Indio Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1065	Inmate Programs & Services

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Larry D. Smith Correctional Facility	1270	Bedding & Linens
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Robert Presley Detention Ctr.	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1272	Bedding & Linens
			1280	Facility Sanitation & Safety
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Southwest Detention Center	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1272	Bedding & Linens
Sacramento	II	Rio Cosumnes Correctional Ctr.	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Sacramento County Main Jail	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1162	Minors in Court Holding Facility
			1242	Food
San Benito	II	San Benito Adult Detention	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1059	Classification & Segregation
			3.5	Physical Plant 470A
San Bernardino	I	San Bernardino Victor Valley	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A
	II	San Bernardino Central Detention Center	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A
	II	San Bernardino Glen Helen	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
	IJ	San Bernardino Barstow	1056	Classification & Segregation
	IJ	San Bernardino Morongo Basin	2.4	Physical Plant 460A
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Montclair Police Department	9997	Application of Standards & Inspections
San Diego	II	East Mesa Detention Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Facility # 8	2.7	Physical Plant 460A
			2.7	Physical Plant 470A
	II	George Bailey Detention Facility	2.7	Physical Plant 460A
			2.7	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			3.1	Physical Plant 470A
			3.2	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Las Colinas Womens Detention	2.21	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.7	Physical Plant 460A
			2.7	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A
	II	San Diego Central Jail	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	II	South Bay Detention Facility	2.7	Physical Plant 460A
			2.7	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Vista Detention Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			3.1	Physical Plant 470A
			3.2	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	4 S Ranch Sheriff's Substation	2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
San Francisco	II	San Francisco Co. Jail #5E	102(c)6	Physical Plant
			3.3	Physical Plant 470A
	II	San Francisco County Jail #1	2.5	Physical Plant 460A
			2.5	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	II	San Francisco County Jail #2	2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	II	San Francisco County Jail #8	2.5	Physical Plant 460A
			2.5	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	S.F. Bayview Police Station	1142	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
			1148	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1207	MMH Services
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	THJ	S.F. Ingleside Police Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1145	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
			1148	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
			9999	Application of Standards & Inspections
	THJ	S.F. Mission Police Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1050	Classification & Segregation
			1053	Classification & Segregation
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1207	MMH Services
	THJ	S.F. Northern Police Station	1050	Classification & Segregation
			1053	Classification & Segregation
			1142	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
			1145	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
			1207	MMH Services
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	THJ	S.F. Park Police Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			1145	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	THJ	S.F. Richmond Police Station	1207	MMH Services
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	S.F. Taraval Police Station	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1148	Minors in a Law Enforcement Facility
			1207	MMH Services
			207.1(d)	Welfare & Institutions Code
	THJ	S.F. Tenderloin Station	1207	MMH Services
	THJ	South Terminal-SF International Airport	2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
San Joaquin	II	John J. Zunino Facility	2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
	II	San Joaquin County Honor Farm	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
San Luis Obispo	II	San Luis Obispo County Jail	2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.4	Physical Plant 460A
			2.4	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.7	Physical Plant 460A
			2.7	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
San Mateo	II	Maguire Correctional Facility	2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Mens Correctional Center	9997	Application of Standards & Inspections
	II	Womens Correctional Center	2.11	Physical Plant 470A
			2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.21	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.1	Physical Plant 470A
			3.2	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	San Mateo Police Department	9997	Application of Standards & Inspections
Santa Barbara	II	Medium Security Facility	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Santa Barbara County Main Jail	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A
Santa Clara	II	Elmwood Complex - Men's facility	2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			8229	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Elmwood Complex - Women's Facility	2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			3.4	Physical Plant 470A
	IIJ	Santa Clara County Main Jail	2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.7	Physical Plant 460A
			2.7	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			3.11	Physical Plant 470A
	TH	San Jose Police Department	2.2	Physical Plant 460A

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
			2.22	Physical Plant 470A
			3.1	Physical Plant 470A
			3.3	Physical Plant 470A
			3.6	Physical Plant 470A
	THJ	Los Altos Police Department	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
	THJ	Los Gatos PD Temporary Holding	9997	Application of Standards & Inspections
	THJ	Mountain View Police Dept	1029	Training, Personnel & Management
Santa Cruz	II	Santa Cruz County Jail	2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
Sierra	II	Sierra County Jail	1020	Training, Personnel & Management
			1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1046	Records & Public Information
			1050	Classification & Segregation
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			2.10	Physical Plant 460A
			2.10	Physical Plant 470A
Solano	CH	Solano Vallejo Justice Center	9999	Application of Standards & Inspections
	CHJ	Solano Co. Justice Center Cts	2.3	Physical Plant 460A
			2.3	Physical Plant 470A
			9999	Application of Standards & Inspections
	II	Claybank Facility	2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.7	Physical Plant 460A
			2.7	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			9999	Application of Standards & Inspections
	II	Solano County Justice Center	2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
			9999	Application of Standards & Inspections
Stanislaus	II	Stanislaus County Honor Farm	2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Stanislaus County Main Jail	1065	Inmate Programs & Services
			2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
Tehama	II	Tehama County Jail	1056	Classification & Segregation
Trinity	II	Trinity Co. Detention Facility	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			8227	Physical Plant 470A
Tulare	II	Bob Wiley Detention Facility	3.4	Physical Plant 470A
Ventura	I	East Valley Temp Holding	1245	Food
	II	Todd Road Jail	1230	MMH Services
			1241	Food

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1243	Food
			1245	Food
			1246	Food
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Ventura County Main Jail	1230	MMH Services
			1241	Food
			1243	Food
			1245	Food
			1246	Food
			2.9	Physical Plant 460A
			2.9	Physical Plant 470A
Yolo	II	Leinberger Center	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
	II	Monroe Detention Center	1027	Training, Personnel & Management
			1056	Classification & Segregation
			2.2	Physical Plant 460A
			2.2	Physical Plant 470A
	II	Yuba County Jail	2.6	Physical Plant 460A
			2.6	Physical Plant 470A
			2.8	Physical Plant 460A
			2.8	Physical Plant 470A
			3.5	Physical Plant 470A
			8227	Physical Plant 470A

Appendix G

Adult Facilities Not Inspected the 2008-2010 Inspection Cycle

**ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES NOT INSPECTED
2008-2010 Cycle**

Last Inspection Date	County	Type	CSA Code	Facility Name	Inspection Cycle
6/26/2008	Alameda	CH	124	Gale/Schenone Hall of Justice	08/10
6/24/2008		CH	128	George E. McDonald Hall of Justice	08/10
6/24/2008		CH	125	Wiley Manuel Courthouse	08/10
6/25/2008		CHJ	127	Fremont Hall of Justice	08/10
6/25/2008		CHJ	129	Hayward Hall of Justice	08/10
2/15/2007		CHJ	121	Juvenile Justice Court	08/10
6/27/2008		IJ	185	Hayward Police Department	08/10
6/20/2008		IJ	280	San Leandro City Jail	08/10
5/14/2008		THJ	190	Livermore Police Facility	08/10
5/15/2008		THJ	200	Newark Police Department	08/10
5/14/2008		THJ	240	Pleasanton Police Department	08/10
5/15/2008		THJ	300	Union City Police Department	08/10
5/27/2008	Colusa	CH	430	Colusa County Courthouse	08/10
11/2/2007	Contra Costa	CH	574	A. F. Bray Superior Court	08/10
11/2/2007		CH	573	Pittsburg Superior Court	08/10
11/2/2007		CH	576	Walnut Creek Superior Court	08/10
11/2/2007		CHJ	575	Richmond Superior Court	08/10
1/16/2008		TH	567	Richmond Police Department Holding Facility	08/10
8/16/2007		THJ	560	Pinole Police Department	08/10
4/16/2008		THJ	570	Pleasant Hill Police Dept	08/10
4/17/2008		THJ	580	San Pablo Police Department	08/10
1/15/2008	Fresno	CH	830	Coalinga Justice Court	08/10
1/15/2008		CH	820	Firebaugh Justice Court	08/10
1/16/2008		CH	815	Fresno Family Court Holding	08/10
1/16/2008		CH	810	Fresno Superior Court Holding	08/10
1/16/2008		CH	816	Juvenile Dependency Court	08/10
1/16/2008		CH	811	North Annex Court Holding	08/10
5/15/2008		THJ	738	Clovis Police Department	08/10
6/13/2008		THJ	745	Coalinga Police Dept	08/10
5/14/2008		THJ	747	Firebaugh Police Dept.	08/10
6/12/2008		THJ	755	Huron Police Holding Facility	08/10
5/15/2008		THJ	750	Parlier Police Department	08/10
6/25/2008	Lake	THJ	1280	Clearlake Police Dept.	08/10
11/6/2007	Los Angeles	CH	1863	LASD Edelman Children's Ct.	08/10
6/26/2007		CH	1866	LASD Lancaster Juvenile Ct.	08/10
10/5/2007		CHJ	1867	LASD Airport Court	08/10
11/6/2007		CHJ	1861	LASD Alhambra Superior Ct.	08/10
6/27/2007		CHJ	1882	LASD Antelope Valley Sup. Ct.	08/10
12/4/2007		CHJ	1874	LASD Bellflower Superior Ct.	08/10
8/29/2007		CHJ	1862	LASD Burbank Superior Court	08/10
11/7/2007		CHJ	1829	LASD C. S. Foltz Superior Ct.	08/10
12/4/2007		CHJ	1880	LASD Compton Superior Ct.	08/10
10/3/2007		CHJ	1835	LASD Downey Superior Court	08/10
11/6/2007		CHJ	1865	LASD East LA Superior Court	08/10
8/23/2007		CHJ	1870	LASD Inglewood Superior Ct.	08/10

Last Inspection Date	County	Type	CSA Code	Facility Name	Inspection Cycle
12/4/2007		CHJ	2685	LASD North Valley Court	08/10
10/3/2007		CHJ	1875	LASD Pomona Superior Ct. North	08/10
10/3/2007		CHJ	1876	LASD Pomona Superior Ct. South	08/10
8/29/2007		CHJ	1831	LASD Van Nuys Superior Court	08/10
10/26/2007	Madera	CHJ	2990	Madera County Courthouse	08/10
5/20/2008	Mendocino	CH	3130	Mendocino Superior Court	08/10
6/6/2008		TH	3136	Fort Bragg Police Department	08/10
6/6/2008		THJ	3135	Fort Bragg Justice Center	08/10
5/1/2008	Monterey	CH	3380	King City Holding Facility	08/10
5/1/2008		CH	3290	Marina Traffic Court	08/10
5/1/2008		CHJ	3286	Salinas Court Holding	08/10
5/20/2008		THJ	3390	King City Jail	08/10
5/20/2008		THJ	3345	Soledad Police Department	08/10
4/17/2007	Orange	CH	3550	Lamoreaux Juvenile Justice Ctr	08/10
4/17/2007		CHJ	3730	Harbor Justice Center	08/10
8/9/2007		CHJ	3770	North Justice Center	08/10
4/17/2007		CHJ	3736	South Justice Center	08/10
2/21/2008		II	3765	Santa Ana Police Facility	08/10
6/11/2008		IJ	3620	Costa Mesa City Jail	08/10
6/17/2008		IJ	3660	Huntington Beach City Jail	08/10
6/11/2008		IJ	3720	Newport Beach City Jail	08/10
4/17/2007		THJ	3600	Brea City Jail	08/10
6/11/2008		THJ	3630	Cypress City Jail	08/10
6/17/2008		THJ	3635	Fountain Valley Police Dept	08/10
3/19/2008		THJ	3680	Irvine City Jail	08/10
6/18/2008		THJ	3695	Laguna Beach City Hall	08/10
6/12/2008		THJ	3725	Orange Police Department	08/10
6/12/2008		THJ	3728	Tustin Police Department	08/10
5/22/2008	Placer	CH	3850	Historical Courthouse	08/10
5/22/2008		CH	3840	Placer County Court Holding	08/10
5/22/2008		CH	3845	Placer County Jail Courtroom	08/10
5/22/2008		CH	3865	Roseville Superior Court	08/10
2/20/2008		IJ	3862	Roseville Police City Jail	08/10
5/21/2008		IJ	3820	Tahoe City Jail	08/10
3/25/2008		THJ	3871	Rocklin Police Department	08/10
4/15/2008	Riverside	IJ	4020	Palm Springs City Jail	08/10
4/16/2008		THJ	3995	Cathedral City Police Dept.	08/10
6/18/2008		THJ	4000	Corona City Jail	08/10
6/18/2008		THJ	4030	Desert Hot Springs Police Dept	08/10
5/29/2008	Sacramento	CH	4120	Carol Miller Justice Center	08/10
5/29/2008		CHJ	4115	Wm. R. Ridgeway Court	08/10
2/6/2008	San Bernardino	THJ	4370	Fontana Police Department	08/10
4/2/2008		THJ	4379	San Bernardino Police Fac	08/10
2/7/2008		THJ	4378	Upland Police Department	08/10
12/5/2007	San Diego	CH	4425	Chula Vista Court Holding	08/10
12/5/2007		CH	4455	El Cajon Court Holding	08/10
11/29/2007		CH	4390	Hall of Justice	08/10
12/4/2007		CH	4395	Juvenile Courts Building	08/10
12/4/2007		CH	4385	Madge Bradley Court Holding	08/10

Last Inspection Date	County	Type	CSA Code	Facility Name	Inspection Cycle
12/6/2007		CH	4445	Vista Court Holding	08/10
4/17/2008		THJ	4610	Carlsbad City Jail	08/10
6/5/2008		THJ	4611	Coronado Police Department	08/10
4/17/2008		THJ	4615	National City Police Department	08/10
4/16/2008		THJ	4616	Oceanside Police Facility	08/10
6/10/2008	San Joaquin	CH	4767	Lodi Superior Court	08/10
6/10/2008		CH	4765	Lodi Unified Superior Ct.	08/10
6/10/2008		CH	4770	Manteca Unified Superior Ct.	08/10
6/10/2008		CHJ	4745	Stockton Unified Superior Ct	08/10
4/4/2008		IJ	4761	Lodi City Jail	08/10
5/30/2008		THJ	4775	Ripon Police Department	08/10
4/3/2008		THJ	4780	Tracy Police Department	08/10
4/24/2008	San Luis Obispo	THJ	4810	Arroyo Grande Police Facility	08/10
4/23/2008		THJ	4802	Atascadero Police Facility	08/10
4/23/2008		THJ	4805	Grover Beach Jail	08/10
4/22/2008		THJ	4813	Paso Robles City Jail	08/10
4/24/2008		THJ	4815	Pismo Beach Police Dept.	08/10
5/15/2008	San Mateo	CHJ	4915	San Mateo Hall of Justice	08/10
5/15/2008		CHJ	4921	San Mateo Northern Court Holding	08/10
6/5/2008		THJ	4940	Colma Police Department	08/10
5/7/2008		THJ	4997	Pacifica Police Department	08/10
2/2/2007		THJ	4975	Redwood city police	08/10
5/8/2008		THJ	4978	San Bruno Police Department	08/10
5/8/2008		THJ	4980	So San Francisco Police Dept.	08/10
6/11/2008	Santa Barbara	IJ	5100	Lompoc City Jail	08/10
6/10/2008		CH	5205	Criminal Courts Annex	08/10
6/10/2008		CHJ	5206	Hall of Justice Courts	08/10
6/10/2008		CHJ	5265	South County Justice Center	08/10
6/17/2008	Solano	TH	5615	Vallejo Police Department	08/10
5/21/2008		THJ	5601	Dixon Police Department	08/10
5/20/2008		THJ	5610	Suisun City Police Department	08/10
5/21/2008		THJ	5620	Vacaville Police Department	08/10
6/10/2008	Sonoma	THJ	5685	Cloverdale Police Department	08/10
6/11/2008		THJ	5686	Cotati Police Department	08/10
6/10/2008		THJ	5710	Healdsburg Police Department	08/10
6/12/2008		THJ	5695	Sebastopol Public Safety Bldg	08/10
6/13/2008		THJ	5687	Sonoma-Petaluma City Jail	08/10
4/7/2008	Tulare	TH	5886	Dinuba Police Department	08/10
4/11/2008		THJ	5890	Porterville Police Department	08/10
4/7/2008		THJ	5925	Tulare Police Facility	08/10
2/5/2008	Ventura	CH	5965	East County Court	08/10
2/5/2008		CH	6049	Ventura JJ Center Court	08/10
2/5/2008		CHJ	5961	Hall of Justice	08/10
3/12/2008		IV	6030	Ventura Co Work Furlough	08/10
3/28/2008		THJ	6060	Santa Paula City Jail	08/10
10/10/2007		THJ	6070	Simi Valley Police Department	08/10
4/23/2007	Yolo	THJ	6115	Woodland Police Station	08/10

Appendix H

Juvenile Detention Facilities in Full Compliance 2008/2010 Inspection Cycle

JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES IN FULL COMPLIANCE

County	Facility Type	Facility Name
Alameda	Camp ²⁴	Alameda Camp Sweeney
Alameda	JH ²⁵	Alameda County Juvenile Justice Facility
Butte	JH	Butte Juvenile Detention
Colusa	Camp	Colusa Fouts Springs Boys Ranch
Contra Costa	Camp	Contra Costa Orin Allen Ranch
Contra Costa	JH	Contra Costa Juvenile Hall
Del Norte	Camp	Del Norte Bar O Boys Ranch
Del Norte	JH	Del Norte Juvenile Hall
Humboldt	JH	Humboldt County Juvenile Hall
Humboldt	JH	Humboldt Regional Center
Imperial	JH	Imperial County Juvenile Hall
Inyo	JH	Inyo County Juvenile Hall
Kern	Camp	Camp Erwin Owen
Kern	Camp	Furlough Trtmt Rehab Prog (Aves to Chg)
Kern	Camp	Larry J. Rhoades Crossroads Facility
Kern	Camp	Pathways Academy
Kern	JH	James G. Bowles Juvenile Hall
Kings	Camp	Kings County Juvenile Academy
Kings	JH	Kings County Juvenile Center
Lassen	JH	Lassen County Juvenile Hall
Madera	Camp	Juvenile Correctional Camp
Madera	JH	Juvenile Detention Center
Marin	JH	Marin County Juvenile Hall
Mariposa	SPJH	Mariposa Special Purpose JH
Mendocino	JH	Mendocino County Juvenile Hall
Mono	SPJH ²⁶	Mono County SPJH
Monterey	Camp	Monterey County Youth Center
Monterey	JH	Wellington M Smith Jr. J.H.
Napa	JH	Napa County Juvenile Hall
Nevada	JH	Carl F. Bryan II
Orange	Camp	Orange Co. Joplin Youth Center
Orange	Camp	Orange Co. Youth Guidance Ctr.
Orange	Camp	Youth Leadership Academy
Orange	JH	Orange Co. Lacy Juvenile Annex
Orange	JH	Orange County Juvenile Hall
Placer	JH	Placer Juvenile Detention
Sacramento	JH	Sacramento County Youth Detention Facility
San Benito	JH	San Benito County Juv. Hall

²⁴ Camp means a juvenile camp, ranch, forestry camp or boot camp established in accordance with Section 881 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to which minors made wards of the court on the grounds of fitting the description in Section 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code may be committed.

²⁵ JH means juvenile hall; county facility designed for the reception and temporary care of minors detained in accordance with the provisions of this subchapter and the juvenile court law

²⁶ SPJH means special purpose juvenile hall; a county facility used for the temporary confinement of a minor, not to exceed 96 hours, prior to transfer to a full service juvenile facility or release.

County	Facility Type	Facility Name
San Bernardino	Camp	Gateway @ RYEF
San Bernardino	Camp	Gateway West
San Bernardino	JH	Central Valley JDAC
San Bernardino	JH	High Desert JDAC
San Bernardino	JH	West Valley JDAC
San Diego	Camp	Camp Barrett
San Diego	Camp	Campo Juvenile Ranch Facility
San Diego	Camp	Girls Rehabilitation Facility
San Diego	JH	East Mesa Juvenile Hall
San Diego	JH	Kearny Mesa Juvenile Hall
San Francisco	Camp	Log Cabin Ranch
San Francisco	JH	San Francisco Youth Guidance Center
San Joaquin	Camp	San Joaquin Probation Camp
San Joaquin	JH	San Joaquin Juvenile Hall
San Luis Obispo	JH	SLO County Juvenile Hall
San Mateo	Camp	San Mateo County Girl's Camp
San Mateo	JH	San Mateo County Youth Services Center
Santa Barbara	Camp	Los Prieto Boys Camp
Santa Barbara	Camp	Los Prietos Boys Academy
Santa Barbara	JH	Susan J. Gionfriddo Juvenile Justice Center
Santa Barbara	SPJH	Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall
Santa Clara	Camp	Muriel Wright Center
Santa Clara	Camp	William James Boys Ranch
Santa Clara	JH	Santa Clara Juvenile Hall
Santa Cruz	JH	Santa Cruz Juvenile Hall
Siskiyou	JH	Charles Byrd Juvenile Services
Sonoma	Camp	Sonoma Co. Sierra Youth Cntr.
Sonoma	Camp	Sonoma County Probation Camp
Sonoma	JH	Sonoma County Juvenile Hall
Stanislaus	JH	Stanislaus County JH
Tehama	JH	Tehama County Juvenile Hall
Tulare	Camp	Tulare Co. Detention Fac. Camp
Tulare	Camp	Tulare County Youth Facility
Tulare	JH	Tulare Co. Juv. Det. Facility
Ventura	Camp	VCPAJF Commitment Services
Ventura	Camp	VCPAJF Secure Commitment Services
Ventura	JH	VCPAJF Detention Services
Yolo	JH	Yolo County Juvenile Hall
Yuba	Camp	Maxine Singer Center Camp
Yuba	JH	Yuba/Sutter Juvenile Hall

Appendix I

Juvenile Detention Facilities Noncompliance Report 2008/2010 Inspection Cycle

**JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES NONCOMPLIANCE REPORT
2008/2010 INSPECTION CYCLE**

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
El Dorado	JH	El Dorado County Juvenile Hall	1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1391	Discipline
	JH	So Lake Tahoe Juvenile Trtmnt Cntr	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1391	Discipline
	Camp	South Tahoe Challenge Camp	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1391	Discipline
Fresno	JH	Fresno Co. Juvenile Justice Campus	1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1403	Health Services
	Camp	Juvenile Justice Campus Commitment Facility	1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1403	Health Services
Glenn	JH	Jane Hahn Juvenile Hall	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1371	Programs And Activities
Lake	JH	Lake County Juvenile Hall	1313	Application of Standards & Inspections
Los Angeles	JH	L. A. Central Juvenile Hall	1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
	JH	Los Padrinis Juvenile Hall	1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
	JH	Barry J. Nidorf Juvenile Hall	1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
	Camp	L. A. Afflerbaugh	1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1371	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1413	Health Services

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1434	Health Services
			1437	Health Services
			1438	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1466	Food
			1482	Clothing and Personal Hygiene
			1488	Clothing and Personal Hygiene
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp David Gonzales	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1371	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1390	Discipline
			1391	Discipline
			1403	Health Services
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1413	Health Services
			1431	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1438	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1465	Food
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Jarvis	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1370	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1390	Discipline
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1439	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1465	Food
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Kilpatrick	1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1408	Health Services
			1431	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1438	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1465	Food
			1466	Food
	Camp	L. A. Camp Dorothy Kirby	1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1438	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1465	Food
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp McNair	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1370	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1390	Discipline
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1439	Health Services
			1460	Food

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1465	Food
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Mendenhall	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1371	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1403	Health Services
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1408	Health Services
			1412	Health Services
			1413	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1438	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1466	Food
	Camp	L. A. Camp Miller	1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1408	Health Services
			1410	Health Services
			1431	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1438	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1465	Food
			1466	Food
	Camp	L. A. Camp Munz	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1371	Programs And Activities

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1413	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1438	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1488	Clothing and Personal Hygiene
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Onizuka	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1370	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1390	Discipline
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1439	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1465	Food
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Paige	1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1371	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1413	Health Services
			1431	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1465	Food
	Camp	L. A. Camp Resnik	1321	Training, Personnel and

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
				Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1370	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1390	Discipline
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1439	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1465	Food
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Rockey	1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1371	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1410	Health Services
			1413	Health Services
			1431	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1438	Health Services
			1460	Food
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1488	Clothing and Personal Hygiene
	Camp	L. A. Camp Scobee	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1370	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1390	Discipline
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1439	Health Services
			1460	Food

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1464	Food
			1465	Food
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Joseph Scott	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1325	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1371	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1413	Health Services
			1431	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1438	Health Services
			1461	Food
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Kenyon J. Scudder	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1325	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1371	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1406	Health Services
			1407	Health Services
			1410	Health Services
			1413	Health Services
			1434	Health Services
			1438	Health Services
			1461	Food
			1463	Food
			1466	Food
			1510	Facility Sanitation and Safety
	Camp	L. A. Camp Smith	1313	Application of Standards & Inspections
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1465	Food
			1466	Food

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1467	Food
Merced	JH	Juv. Justice Corr. Complex	1461	Food
			1463	Food
	Camp	Bear Creek Academy Youth Camp	1461	Food
			1463	Food
Riverside	JH	Riverside Juvenile Hall	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1325	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1372	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1463	Food
			4272	Physical Plant
	JH	Southwest Juvenile Hall	1375	Programs And Activities
	JH	Indio Juvenile Hall	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1325	Training, Personnel and Management
			1326	Training, Personnel and Management
			1354	Classification and Segregation
			1372	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1378	Programs and Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1412	Health Services
			1437	Health Services
	Camp	Youthful Offender Program	1326	Training, Personnel and Management
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1378	Programs and Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1463	Food
	Camp	Twin Pines Ranch	1375	Programs And Activities
			1378	Programs and Activities
	Camp	Van Horn Youth Center	1325	Training, Personnel and Management
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1391	Discipline
			1462	Food
			1463	Food
San Mateo	Camp	San Mateo Camp Glenwood	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
Shasta	JH	Shasta County Juvenile Hall	1324	Training, Personnel and Management
Solano	JH	Solano County Juvenile Hall	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1322	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management

County	Facility Type	Facility Name	Regulation Subsection	Subsection Title
			1439	Health Services
	Camp	Solano New Foundations	1372	Programs And Activities
			1375	Programs And Activities
			1439	Health Services
Trinity	Camp	Trinity Mountain Camp	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1391	Discipline
	JH	Trinity Juvenile Detention	1321	Training, Personnel and Management
			1324	Training, Personnel and Management
			1391	Discipline

Appendix J

**Adult Detention Facility Construction
AB 900 Phase 1 Jail Construction
Funding Awards
November 19, 2009**

CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY
AB 900 PHASE I JAIL CONSTRUCTION FUNDING AWARDS
November 19, 2009

Rank	County	Amount Requested	Recommended Award	Preference Points		Total Points	Jail Beds	Jail Beds Net Gain
				Reentry Siting	Parolee Services			
Medium/Large County Category								
1	San Bernardino	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	300	100	1200.6	1368	1368
2	San Joaquin	\$80,000,000	\$80,000,000	300	100	1162.3	1280	1280
3	Kern	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	300	100	1096.7	790	790
4	Orange	\$100,000,000	\$0	300	0	1080.0	1536	0
5	Santa Barbara	\$56,295,000	\$56,295,000	300	100	1023.8	304	304
6	San Diego	\$100,000,000	\$100,000,000	300	0	1016.1	842	842
7	Monterey	\$80,000,000	\$0	300	100	943.0	448	0
8	Los Angeles	\$100,000,000	\$0	150	0	897.9	1152	0
9	San Luis Obispo	\$25,125,630	\$25,125,630	300	0	852.4	155	155
10	San Mateo	\$100,000,000	\$0	150	0	730	506	0
11	Butte	\$30,000,000	\$0	300	50	717.2	104	0
12	Placer	\$9,389,606	\$0	0	0	597.7	220	0
13	Stanislaus	\$39,790,500	\$0	0	0	543.8	300	0
14	Merced	\$27,846,040	\$0	0	50	467.3	96	0
15	Solano*	\$61,545,000	\$61,545,000	300	0	*	362	362
	SUBTOTAL	\$1,009,991,776	\$522,965,630				9463	5101
Small County Category								
1	Yolo	\$30,000,000	\$0	300	100	1043.8	157	0
2	Kings	\$30,000,000	\$0	300	100	1039.3	170	0
3	Madera	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	300	100	994.4	144	144
4	Calaveras	\$26,387,591	\$26,387,591	300	100	905.4	95	95
5	Tuolumne	\$30,000,000	\$0	300	100	898.6	111	0
6	Shasta	\$24,999,187	\$0	0	100	872	229	0
7	Amador	\$22,712,000	\$22,712,000	300	100	867.7	89	89
8	El Dorado	\$20,000,000	\$0	150	100	858.3	128	0
9	San Benito	\$15,053,000	\$15,053,000	300	100	816.2	60	60
10	Sutter	\$5,990,288	\$0	0	0	505.2	42	0
	SUBTOTAL	\$235,142,066	\$94,152,591				1225	388
	TOTAL	\$1,245,133,842	\$617,118,221				10688	5489
	MAX FUNDING		\$750,000,000					
	REMAINING \$		\$132,881,779					

*Round 2; total points n/a

Appendix K

Juvenile Detention Facility Construction SB 81 Local Youthful Offender Rehabilitative Facilities Construction Financing Program July 16, 2009

**CORRECTIONS STANDARDS AUTHORITY
JULY 16, 2009 BOARD MEETING**

**SB 81 LOCAL YOUTHFUL OFFENDER REHABILITATIVE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION
FINANCING PROGRAM**

CONDITIONAL AWARDS				
Rank	County	Amount Requested	Conditional Award	Total Points 1,000
Large County Set-Aside \$35,000,000				
1	Alameda	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	788.5
2	Santa Clara	\$12,950,000	\$0	747.8
3	Riverside	\$24,698,105	\$0	690.7
4	Los Angeles	\$28,728,123	\$0	613.5
	Subtotal	\$101,376,228	\$35,000,000	
Medium County Set-Aside \$35,000,000				
1	Stanislaus	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000	769.8
2	San Luis Obispo	\$13,120,983	\$13,120,983	744.3
3	Monterey	\$35,000,000	\$0	741.6
4	Santa Cruz	\$1,355,608	\$1,355,608	695.2
5	Merced	\$8,897,708	\$0	682.3
	Remaining in Set-Aside		\$1,473,409	
	Subtotal	\$76,374,299	\$33,950,000	
Small County Set-Aside \$30,000,000				
1	Tuolumne	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000	801.7
2	Shasta	\$15,050,000	\$15,050,000	680.4
3	Humboldt	\$12,930,869	\$0	664.3
4	Yolo	\$4,784,536	\$0	659.9
5	Colusa	\$5,655,740	\$0	650.0
	Subtotal	\$54,421,145	\$31,050,000	
TOTAL				
		\$232,171,672	\$100,000,000	

Appendix L

Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Funding Allocations Fiscal Year 2008/2009

JUVENILE JUSTICE CRIME PREVENTION ACT
Fiscal Year 2008/2009

COUNTY	GRANT AWARD
Alameda County	\$3,722,310
Amador County	\$92,247
Butte County	\$531,761
Calaveras County	\$111,595
Colusa County	\$53,076
Contra Costa County	\$2,060,678
Del Norte County	\$71,162
El Dorado County	\$392,984
Fresno County	\$2,243,476
Glenn County	\$70,460
Humboldt County	\$320,879
Imperial County	\$453,417
Inyo County	\$44,128
Kern County	\$1,966,696
Kings County	\$433,758
Lake County	\$141,576
Lassen County	\$100,389
Los Angeles County	\$25,065,650
Madera County	\$423,620
Marin County	\$722,675
Mariposa County	\$51,675
Mendocino County	\$179,151
Merced County	\$507,173
Modoc County	\$23,504
Mono County	\$19,278
Monterey County	\$983,984
Napa County	\$330,576
Nevada County	\$261,532
Orange County	\$7,538,295

COUNTY	GRANT AWARD
Placer County	\$800,142
Plumas County	\$48,835
Riverside County	\$5,598,095
Sacramento County	\$3,432,323
San Benito County	\$139,910
San Bernardino County	\$4,864,598
San Diego County	\$7,579,270
San Francisco County	\$1,848,493
San Joaquin County	\$1,655,270
San Luis Obispo County	\$648,566
San Mateo County	\$1,785,541
Santa Barbara County	\$1,040,717
Santa Clara County	\$4,424,675
Santa Cruz County	\$670,225
Shasta County	\$425,506
Siskiyou County	\$91,343
Solano County	\$1,052,213
Sonoma County	\$1,085,664
Stanislaus County	\$1,269,734
Sutter County	\$230,576
Tehama County	\$147,422
Trinity County	\$30,773
Tulare County	\$972,492
Tuolumne County	\$137,844
Ventura County	\$2,008,476
Yolo County	\$499,771
Yuba County	\$199,130

Appendix M

Proud Parenting Funding Fiscal Year 2009/2010

PROUD PARENTING FUNDING

Fiscal Year 2009/2010

Proud Parenting Program Grantees	Award Amount
Children's Institute, Inc. (Los Angeles)	\$83,500
MELA Counseling Services Center, Inc. (Los Angeles)	\$83,500
Christian Counseling Service of the East Valley, Inc. (Redlands)	\$83,500
Family Stress Center (Concord)	\$83,500
Breakout Prison Outreach (San Jose)	\$83,500
Stop the Violence and Increase the Peace Foundation (Inglewood)	\$83,500
National Family Life and Education Center (Culver City)	\$82,549
Madera County Probation Department (Madera)	\$83,500
Center for Children of Incarcerated Parents (Pasadena)	\$82,802
San Diego Youth Services, Inc. (San Diego)	\$83,500

Appendix N

Juvenile Probation and Camp Funding Allocations for 2008/2009

JUVENILE PROBATION AND CAMP FUNDING ALLOCATIONS
Fiscal Year 2008/2009

COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT	JPCF ALLOCATION
Alameda County	\$6,001,142
Alpine County	\$526
Amador County	\$90,600
Butte County	\$484,841
Calaveras County	\$92,783
Colusa County	\$51,773
Contra Costa County	\$4,044,154
Del Norte County	\$177,604
El Dorado County	\$457,926
Fresno County	\$3,271,754
Glenn County	\$81,436
Humboldt County	\$257,465
Imperial County	\$515,177
Inyo County	\$217,418
Kern County	\$3,900,361
Kings County	\$582,971
Lake County	\$283,262
Lassen County	\$82,504
Los Angeles County	\$60,942,155
Madera County	\$364,312
Marin County	\$568,229
Mariposa County	\$20,155
Mendocino County	\$299,916
Merced County	\$525,977
Modoc County	\$32,405
Mono County	\$10,812
Monterey County	\$916,932
Napa County	\$534,548

COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT	JPCF ALLOCATION
Nevada County	\$188,825
Orange County	\$12,843,124
Placer County	\$405,011
Plumas County	\$41,514
Riverside County	\$4,894,490
Sacramento County	\$3,241,863
San Benito County	\$324,376
San Bernardino County	\$5,271,176
San Diego County	\$8,517,479
San Francisco County	\$2,909,435
San Joaquin County	\$1,344,334
San Luis Obispo County	\$912,082
San Mateo County	\$2,881,058
Santa Barbara County	\$2,514,649
Santa Clara County	\$8,819,292
Santa Cruz County	\$930,554
Shasta County	\$624,930
Sierra County	\$5,551
Siskiyou County	\$113,873
Solano County	\$1,573,524
Sonoma County	\$1,980,512
Stanislaus County	\$800,957
Sutter County	\$204,114
Tehama County	\$219,307
Trinity County	\$52,508
Tulare County	\$2,143,324
Tuolumne County	\$107,222
Ventura County	\$2,610,572
Yolo County	\$386,160
Yuba County	\$170,749
Total	\$151,841,700

Appendix O

Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding Occupied Beds in Camps/Ranches Fiscal Years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010

**JUNENILE PORBATION AND CAMPS FUNDING OCCUPIED BEDS
IN CAMPS/RANCHES
Fiscal Year 2008/2009**

COUNTY		CAMP	COUNTY	CAMP
Alameda		Camp Sweeney	Madera	Juvenile Correctional Camp
Colusa		Fouts Springs Boys	Merced	Bear Creek Academy
Contra Costa		Orin Allen Ranch	Monterey	Youth Center
Del Norte		Bar-O Boys Ranch	Orange	Joplin Youth Center
El Dorado		South Tahoe Challenge		Los Pinos
Fresno	Elkhorn			Youth Guidance Center
	Juv Justice Campus Commit			Youth Leadership Academy
Kern	Avenues to Change		Riverside	Youthful Offender Program
	Furlough Treatment Rehab			Twin Pines Ranch
	L. Rhoades Crossroads			Van Horn Youth Center
	Erwin Owen		Sacramento	Boys Ranch
Pathways Academy		W E Thornton		
Kings	Juvenile Academy		San Diego	Camp Barrett
	Juvenile Boot Camp			Campo Juvenile Ranch
Los Angeles	Afflerbaugh			San Francisco
	Gonzales		Log Cabin Ranch	
	Holton		San Joaquin	

	Jarvis	San Mateo	Camp Glenwood
	Kilpatrick		Margaret Kemp Girls Camp
	Kirby	Santa Barbara	Los Prietos Boys Camp
	McNair		Los Prietos Boys Academy
	Mendenhall	Santa Clara	William James Boys Ranch
	Miller		Muriel Wright Center
	Munz	Shasta	Crystal Creek Regional Boys
	Onizuka	Solano	New Foundations
	Paige	Sonoma	Probation Camp
	Resnik		Sierra Youth Center
	Rockey	Trinity	Trinity Mountain
	Routh	Tulare	Youth Facility
	Scobee		Detention Facility Camp
	Scott	Ventura	Juv Commitment Serv
	Scudder		Secure Juv Commitment Serv
	Smith	Yuba	Maxine Singer Center

**Juvenile Probation and Camps Funding
Occupied Beds in Camps/Ranches
Fiscal Year 2009/2010**

COUNTY	CAMP	COUNTY	CAMP
Alameda	Camp Sweeney	Madera	Juvenile Correctional Camp
Colusa	Fouts Springs Boys	Merced	Bear Creek Academy
Contra Costa	Orin Allen Ranch	Monterey	Youth Center
Del Norte	Bar-O Boys Ranch	Orange	Joplin Youth Center
El Dorado	South Tahoe Challenge		Youth Guidance Center
Fresno	Juv Justice Campus Commit		Youth Leadership Academy
Kern	Furlough Treatment Rehab	Riverside	Youthful Offender Program
	L. Rhoades Crossroads		Twin Pines Ranch
	Erwin Owen		Van Horn Youth Center
	Pathways Academy	Sacramento	Boys Ranch
Kings	Juvenile Academy	San Diego	Camp Barrett
Los Angeles	Afflerbaugh		Campo Juvenile Ranch
	Gonzales		Girls Rehabilitation Facility
	Holton	San Francisco	Log Cabin Ranch
	Jarvis	San Joaquin	Probation Camp
	Kilpatrick	San Mateo	Camp Glenwood
	Kirby		Margaret Kemp Girls Camp
	McNair	Santa Barbara	Los Prietos Boys Camp

Mendenhall	Los Prietos Boys Academy
Miller	William James Boys Ranch
Munz	Santa Clara Muriel Wright Center
Onizuka	Shasta Crystal Creek Regional Boys
Paige	Solano New Foundations
Resnik	Sonoma Probation Camp
Rockey	Sierra Youth Center
Routh	Trinity Trinity Mountain
Scobee	Youth Facility
Scott	Tulare Detention Facility Camp
Scudder	Juv Commitment Serv
Smith	Ventura Secure Juv Commitment Serv
	Yuba Maxine Singer Center

Appendix P

Youthful Offender Block Grant Fiscal Year 2009/2010

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER BLOCK GRANT- Fiscal Year 2009/2010

County	Amount
Alameda	\$ 3,149,550
Alpine	\$ 117,000
Amador	\$ 117,000
Butte	\$ 533,792
Calaveras	\$ 117,000
Colusa	\$ 117,000
Contra Costa	\$ 2,026,337
Del Norte	\$ 117,000
El Dorado	\$ 411,482
Fresno	\$ 2,602,775
Glenn	\$ 117,000
Humboldt	\$ 218,186
Imperial	\$ 347,715
Inyo	\$ 117,000
Kern	\$ 3,117,491
Kings	\$ 468,793
Lake	\$ 166,644
Lassen	\$ 117,000
Los Angeles	\$ 22,008,743
Madera	\$ 378,745
Marin	\$ 638,412
Mariposa	\$ 117,000
Mendocino	\$ 182,797
Merced	\$ 988,330
Modoc	\$ 117,000
Mono	\$ 117,000
Monterey	\$ 1,053,995
Napa	\$ 413,781
Nevada	\$ 220,562

County	Amount
Orange	\$ 6,881,391
Placer	\$ 887,233
Plumas	\$ 117,000
Riverside	\$ 5,839,735
Sacramento	\$ 4,355,366
San Benito	\$ 117,000
San Bernardino	\$ 8,223,171
San Diego	\$ 7,710,484
San Francisco	\$ 1,054,408
San Joaquin	\$ 2,299,765
San Luis Obispo	\$ 462,207
San Mateo	\$ 1,980,175
Santa Barbara	\$ 1,086,949
Santa Clara	\$ 3,073,403
Santa Cruz	\$ 380,512
Shasta	\$ 379,040
Sierra	\$ 117,000
Siskiyou	\$ 124,787
Solano	\$ 1,713,712
Sonoma	\$ 898,519
Stanislaus	\$ 948,505
Sutter	\$ 287,878
Tehama	\$ 178,372
Trinity	\$ 117,000
Tulare	\$ 1,048,644
Tuolumne	\$ 134,741
Ventura	\$ 1,915,583
Yolo	\$ 504,441
Yuba	\$ 212,473

Appendix Q

Title II B Formula Block Grant Projects Three Year Plan 2006 to 2009

**TITLE II B BLOCK GRANT PROJECTS
2006-2009**

AGENCY FUNDED	GRANT AWARD
Alameda - Youth Employment Partnership	\$500,000
Alameda – City of Oakland Paragon Project	\$500,000
Imperial – Office of Education	\$329,976
Kings - Behavioral Health Administration	\$500,000
Los Angeles – City of Hawthorne Workforce Investment Board	\$464,777
Marin – Probation Department	\$498,890
Mariposa – Probation Department	\$100,046
Mendocino – Big Brothers Big Sisters	\$347,813
Mendocino – The Harwood Memorial Park Inc.	\$244,500
Orange – Bar Foundation	\$371,765
San Diego – South Bay Community Services	\$450,000
Santa Cruz – Probation Department	\$391,053
Santa Cruz – City of Watsonville	\$500,000
Sonoma – Probation Department	\$499,969
Ventura – Boys and Girls Club of Greater Oxnard and Port Hueneme	\$418,449
Yolo – Office of Education	\$490,875
Mooretown Rancheria	\$80,000

* Title II project grant period was April through March with final year extension through June. Mooretown Rancheria project grant period was October through September

ENHANCED DMC-TAP GRANTS & STATEWIDE TRAINING GRANT	GRANT AWARD	DMC SUPPORT GRANTS	GRANT AWARD
Fresno County Probation	\$124,108	Alameda County Probation	\$100,000
Humboldt County Probation	\$124,829	Los Angeles County Probation	\$100,000
Marin County Probation	\$125,000	San Diego County Probation	\$100,000
Orange County Probation	\$125,000	San Francisco County Probation	\$100,000
Sacramento County Probation	\$125,000	Santa Clara County Probation	\$100,000
Ventura County Probation	\$125,000	Santa Cruz County Probation	\$100,000
Yolo County Probation	\$125,000		
DMC Regional Training Grant	\$277,030		
TOTAL	\$1,150,967	TOTAL	\$600,000

** DMC project grant period was January through December. DMC Regional Training Grant period was July through June.

Appendix R

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Direct Allocations 2008/2009

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT DIRECT ALLOCATIONS
Fiscal Year 2008/2009

JURISDICTION	GRANT AWARD
Alameda County	\$115,740
Butte County	\$13,128
Contra Costa County	\$56,469
El Dorado County	\$11,167
Fresno City	\$14,769
Fresno County	\$47,195
Kern County	\$59,062
Long Beach City	\$17,197
Los Angeles City	\$169,416
Los Angeles County	\$717,694
Marin County	\$16,126
Merced County	\$13,924
Monterey County	\$25,197
Oakland City	\$26,996
Orange County	\$135,736
Placer County	\$11,590
Riverside County	\$84,325
Sacramento City	\$21,833
Sacramento County	\$121,455
San Bernardino City	\$10,331
San Bernardino County	\$76,262
San Diego City	\$34,859
San Diego County	\$172,084
San Francisco City/County	\$105,646
San Joaquin County	\$38,783
San Jose City	\$17,046
San Luis Obispo County	\$14,265
San Mateo County	\$43,970
Santa Barbara County	\$31,873
Santa Clara County	\$149,813
Santa Cruz County	\$18,391
Shasta County	\$12,911
Solano County	\$24,725
Sonoma County	\$38,382
Stanislaus County	\$29,506
Stockton City	\$17,075
Tulare County	\$24,810
Ventura County	\$55,661
Yolo County	\$10,579

Appendix S

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Anger Management Youth Violence Prevention Training Fiscal Year 2009/2011

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT
Anger Management Youth Violence Prevention Training
Fiscal Year 2009/2011

PROBATION DEPARTMENT	GRANT AWARD
Calaveras County	\$9,500
Solano County	\$44,218
Siskiyou County	\$17,038
Yolo County	\$29,000
Mariposa County	\$22,988
Santa Cruz County	\$48,970
Marin County	\$17,976
Ventura County	\$73,211
Mendocino County	\$21,278
Orange County	\$67,837
Madera County	\$59,688
Stanislaus County	\$56,321
San Diego County	\$43,740
Sonoma County	\$44,389
Lake County	\$22,126
Del Norte County	\$61,532
Santa Barbara County	\$23,544
Contra Costa County	\$63,505
San Luis Obispo County	\$40,443
Sacramento County	\$30,410
Tulare County Probation	\$61,244
San Joaquin County	\$31,240
Alameda County	\$108,049
Los Angeles County	\$38,720
Napa County	\$14,600
Colusa County	\$41,900

Appendix T

Title V Community Delinquency Prevention Grant Program Projects 2009/2010

**TITLE V COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY PREVENTION GRANT
PROGRAM PROJECTS 2009/2010 ***

JURISDICTION	GRANT AWARD
San Diego County Probation	\$48,360
TOTAL	\$48,360

*Grant award amount includes residual dollars from 2005.